

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

VOL. VI.

OCTOBER, 1916

NUMBER 10

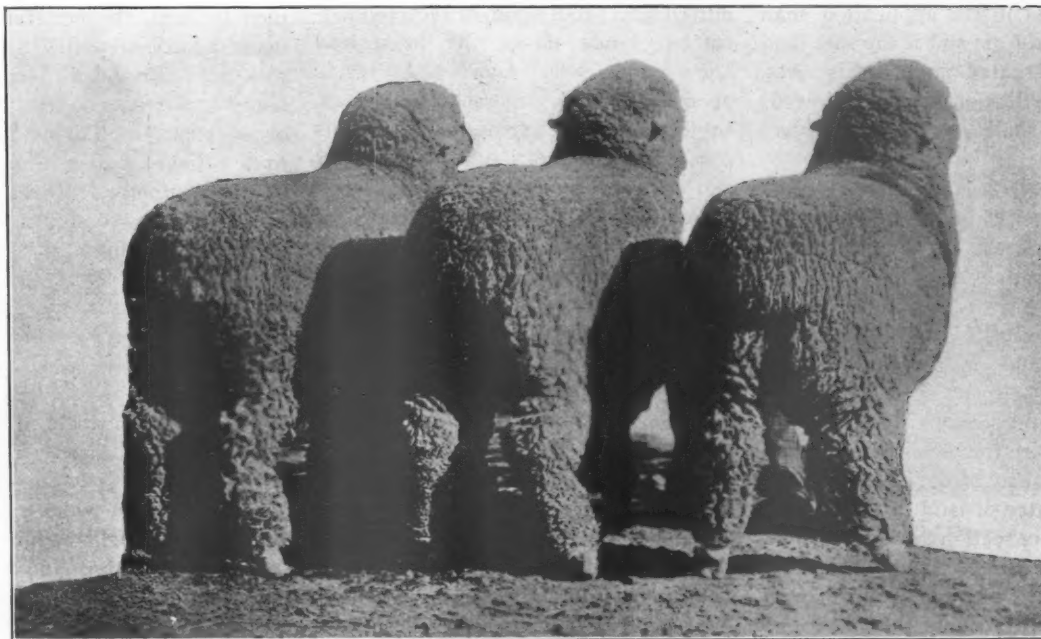
640-Acre Homestead Bill Passed

In the closing hours of the last session of the Senate and almost at the last moment and without any discussion whatever, the Senate passed the 640-Acre Homestead Act. This bill was passed under the unanimous consent rule, and had a single senator, either Democratic or Republican objected to its consideration, it could not have been even considered, let alone

amendments provided in the Senate and that this bill will become a law about January first. We ask our sheepmen to take the time to read this bill carefully and to understand it, and they should prepare to take up under its provision every acre of land that they possibly can. This bill is going to result in the settlement of half of the public land, but a large percentage of

States to make a stock-raising homestead entry for not exceeding six hundred and forty acres of unappropriated unreserved public land in reasonably compact form: Provided, however, That the land so entered shall theretofore have been designated by the Secretary of the Interior as "stock-raising lands."

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the



Rambouillet Wethers Bred by F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.

passed. We consider the bill the most unfair of its class passed in many years, and we want the responsibility for its enactment to rest exactly where it belongs on the shoulders of Democrats and Republicans alike. We herewith publish a complete copy of the bill as it passed the Senate. The bill, however, is not yet a law for it passed the House on January 18 and as the Senate made a few amendments in it, it must go to conference before it reaches the President. We have no doubt that the Conference Committee will approve the

the settlers are going to be speculators, simply taking the land to embarrass the stockmen who have been using it for many years. The text of the bill follows:

To provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for any person qualified to make entry under the homestead laws of the United

Interior is hereby authorized, on application or otherwise, to designate as stock-raising lands subject to entry under this act lands the surface of which is, in his opinion, chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops, do not contain merchantable timber, are not susceptible of irrigation from any known source of water supply, and are of such character that six hundred and forty acres are reasonably required for the support of a family: Provided, That where any person qualified to make original or additional entry un-

der the provisions of this Act shall make application to enter any unappropriated public land which has not been designated as subject to entry (provided said application is accompanied and supported by properly corroborated affidavit of the applicant, in duplicate showing prima facie that the land applied for is of the character contemplated by this Act), such application, together with the regular fees and commissions, shall be received by the register and receiver of the land district in which said land is located and suspended until it shall have been determined by the Secretary of the Interior whether said land is actually of that character. That during such suspension the land described in the application shall not be disposed of; and if the said land shall be designated under this Act, then such application shall be allowed; otherwise it shall be rejected, subject to appeal.

Sec. 3. That any qualified homestead entryman may make entry under the homestead laws of lands so designated by the Secretary of the Interior, according to legal subdivisions, in areas not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, and in compact form so far as may be subject to the provisions of this Act, and secure title thereto by compliance with the terms of the homestead laws: Provided, That a former homestead entry of land of the character described in section two hereof shall not be a bar to the entry of a tract within a radius of twenty miles from such former entry under the provisions of this Act, which, together with the former entry, shall not exceed six hundred and forty acres. Provided, further, That the entryman shall be required to enter all contiguous areas open to entry prior to the entry of any noncontiguous land; Provided further, That instead of residence and cultivation as required by the homestead laws the entryman shall be required to make permanent improvements upon the additional land entered before final proof is submitted tending to increase the value of the same for stock-raising purposes, of the value of not less than \$1.25 per acre, and at least one-half

of such improvements shall be placed upon the land within three years after the date of entry thereof.

Sec. 4. That any homestead entryman, who has not submitted final proof upon his existing entry, shall have the right to enter, subject to the provisions of this Act, such amount of contiguous lands designated for entry under the provisions of this Act as shall not, together with the amount embraced in his original entry, exceed six hundred and forty acres, and residence upon the original entry shall be credited on both entries, but improvements must be made on the additional entry equal to \$1.25 for each acre thereof.

Sec. 5. That persons who have submitted final proof upon, or received patent for, lands under the homestead laws, and who own and reside upon the land so, acquired, may, subject to the provisions of this Act, make additional entry for and obtain patent to contiguous lands designated for entry under the provisions of this Act, which together with the area theretofore acquired under the homestead law, shall not exceed six hundred and forty acres, on proof of the expenditure required by this Act on account of permanent improvements upon the additional entry.

Sec. 6. That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years and is a citizen of the United States, who has entered or acquired under the homestead laws, prior to the passage of this Act, lands of the character described in this Act, the area of which is less than six hundred and forty acres, and who is unable to exercise the right of additional entry herein conferred because no lands subject to entry under this Act adjoin the tract so entered or acquired or lie within the twenty-mile limit provided for in this Act, may, upon submitting proof that he resides upon and has not sold the land so entered or acquired and against which land there are no encumbrances, relinquish or reconvey to the United States the land so occupied, entered, or acquired, and in lieu thereof within the same land office district, may enter and

acquire title to six hundred and forty acres of the land subject to entry under this Act, but must show compliance with all the provisions of this Act respecting the new entry and with all the provisions of existing homestead laws except as modified herein.

Sec. 7. That the commutation provisions of the homestead laws shall not apply to any entries made under this Act.

Sec. 8. That any homestead entrymen or patentees who shall be entitled to additional entry under this Act shall have, for ninety days after the designation of lands subject to entry under the provisions of this Act and contiguous to those entered or owned and occupied by him, the preferential right to make additional entry as provided in this Act: Provided, That where such lands contiguous to the lands of two or more entrymen or patentees entitled to additional entries under this section are not sufficient in area to enable such entrymen to secure by additional entry the maximum amounts to which they are entitled, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make an equitable division of the lands among the several entrymen or patentees, applying to exercise preferential rights, such division to be in tracts of not less than forty acres, or other legal subdivision, and so made as to equalize as nearly as possible the area which such entrymen and patentees will acquire by adding the tracts embraced in additional entries to the lands originally held or owned by them: Provided further, That where but one such tract of vacant land may adjoin the lands of two or more entrymen or patentees entitled to exercise preferential right hereunder, the tract in question may be entered by the person who first submits to the local land office his application to exercise said preferential right.

Sec. 9. That any person who has heretofore acquired title to land under any of the homestead laws of the United States and who is the owner and occupant of the land so acquired may purchase from the United States not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres of stock-raising lands, as desig-

nated by this Act, or unappropriated and unreserved lands valuable only for grazing contiguous to his said homestead, upon paying to the United States the sum of \$1.25 per acre for such lands, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, which said land, together with the area theretofore acquired under the homestead laws, shall not exceed six hundred and forty acres.

Sec. 10. That all entries made and patents issued under the provisions of this Act shall be subject to and contain a reservation to The United States of all the coal and other minerals in the lands so entered and patented, together with the right to prospect for, mine,

to and shall compensate the entryman or patentee for all damages to the crops on such lands by reason of such prospecting. Any person who has acquired from the United States the coal or other mineral deposits in any such land, or the right to mine and remove the same, may re-enter and occupy so much of the surface thereof as may be required for all purposes reasonably incident to the mining or removal of the coal or other minerals, first, upon securing the written consent or waiver of the homestead entryman or patentee; second, upon payment of the damages to crops or other tangible improvements to the owner thereof, where agreement may be had as to the

the local land office of the district wherein the land is situate, subject to appeal to the Commissioner of the General Land Office: Provided, That all patents issued for the coal or other mineral deposits herein reserved shall contain appropriate notations declaring them to be subject to the provisions of this Act with reference to the disposition, occupancy, and use of the land as permitted to an entryman under this Act.

Sec. 11. That lands containing water holes or other bodies of water needed or used by the public for watering purposes shall not be designated under this Act but may be reserved under the provisions of the Act of June twenty-



Rambouillets Sold by Bullard Bros. at the Salt Lake Sale to Baldwin Sheep Co., Hay Creek, Oregon.

and remove the same. The coal and other mineral deposits in such lands shall be subject to disposal by the United States in accordance with the provisions of the coal and mineral land laws in force at the time of such disposal. Any person qualified to locate and enter the coal or other mineral deposits, or having the right to mine and remove the same under the laws of the United States, shall have the right at all times to enter upon the lands entered or patented, as provided by this Act, for the purpose of prospecting for coal or other mineral therein, provided he shall not injure, damage, or destroy the permanent improvements of the entryman or patentee, and shall be liable

amount thereof; or, third, in lieu of either of the foregoing provisions, upon the execution of a good and sufficient bond or undertaking to the United States for the use and benefit of the entryman or owner of the land, to secure the payment of such damages to the crops or tangible improvements of the entryman or owner, as may be determined and fixed in an action brought upon the bond or undertaking in a court of competent jurisdiction against the principal and sureties thereon, such bond or undertaking to be in form and in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior and to be filed with and approved by the register and receiver of

fifth, nineteen hundred and ten, and such lands heretofore or hereafter reserved shall, while so reserved, be kept and held open to the public use for such purposes under such general rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. Provided, That the Secretary may, in his discretion, also withdraw from entry lands necessary to insure access by the public to watering places reserved hereunder and needed for use in the movement of stock to summer and winter ranges or to shipping points, and may prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the proper administration and use of such lands.

Sec. 12. That the Secretary of the

Interior is hereby authorized to make all necessary rules and regulations in harmony with the provisions and purposes of this Act for the purpose of carrying the same into effect.

MR. BUTTERFIELD'S COMMENTS ON THE RAM SALE

Some brave spirits must act as pioneers in any new movement. Only after the act can they measure the undertaking. If it is a success plenty of people explain it by general causes; if a failure they usually remember to get out their hammers for the individual.

The recent Ram Sale at Salt Lake was an epoch making event; the transition from the old to the new method of selling has been accomplished and I believe a tremendous saving of time and energy and money will be brought about thereby. Dozens of different breeds and types are demanded by our thousands of sheep men. It is a physical impossibility for any one to visit all breeders and inspect their offerings. To broaden the buyers' opportunity, for common conveniences of both buyer and seller, these sales have long been instituted abroad. We should try to realize the effort it takes to put one through. Nobody knows better the energy required than the officers of our own company. For the convenience of our own customers, we have held an annual sale for some years. Our expenses for advertising alone ran over \$1000.00. The sales proved their worth and we had adopted them as a permanent plan. However, believing in the greatest good to the greatest number, we abandoned our own sales and threw in our sheep with the common lot. After the unavoidable fiasco of last year in calling off the sale on account of foot and mouth disease it took more courage to decide to co-operate this year, however, will say that the sale was a magnificent spectacle. Such an assembling of breeding sheep offered for sale from all sections has never been equalled in the United States, staged under conditions that would usually insure success,

though at this time it seemed foredoomed to failure. The strike condition took the life out of the gathering. The uncertainty of getting sheep away if purchased, of buyers themselves being able to return home, put a quietus on much activity, and caused the absence of many probable buyers; but we estimate that the general inspection and comparison will result in great good to wool and mutton interests.

In the last fifty years our sheep have advanced from individuals weighing around eighty-five pounds at maturity and shearing three to four pounds of wool, to the larger mutton Merino and Rambouillet specimens, which weigh 250 to 300 pounds, shearing twenty-five to over forty pounds, with a general average sheep weighing, under ordinary conditions, 100 to 130 pounds and shearing seven to over twelve pounds. It is only reasonable to suppose that still greater improvement is in progress now, and will be made for years to come.

Prices were not high for quality of stuff offered, or what it would have brought in Australia, New Zealand or the Argentine, all large sheep raising countries and admittedly ahead of us in many lines of sheep husbandry. I suppose other sheep breeders have had experience similar to ours with high class individuals. We have had visitors, former shippers, point out a dozen from a group, saying each would bring over \$1000.00 across the seas.

This sale can be considered now as firmly established. We can prepare for it with the assurance of the sellers being able to dispose of their stock, and with the buyers feeling confident of getting what they want.

Two word of caution: Let us be careful not "to kill the goose that lays the golden egg." The law of supply and demand should govern, numbers should be kept down in view of possible good prices. Flooding the market with undesirable stuff will result in complete demoralization. Only such sheep should be shown as are true to type and firmly enough established that buyers may be assured quality will be reproduced in their offspring. This is not

a "Clearing house" for all sorts and conditions of sheep, but rather a "sample room." When buyers see, what they want they will know where to go to secure more.

A personal word—our judgment has frequently been questioned in selling outstanding individuals to possible competitors. It will be noticed however, that we are still "in the ring." Our hats are off to Mr. Seeley. We believe he got a good sheep, we expect to come up against him in the future, we hope to do our best; if he does better may the best sheep win.

A. G. BUTTERFIELD, Idaho.

NEAR LAS ANIMAS, COLORADO.

Through the summer months it did not look very bright on account of the dry weather and homesteaders. Considering the hardships with which they have had to contend, sheep and lambs are in very good condition. The lamb crop was very light in general with the exception of a few. I averaged about eighty per cent. I lamb a bit different from the majority in this part of the country. I use what I call a hoodlum wagon and keep a man making trips to the drop herd hauling in the ewes and lambs as fast as they drop. I believe that is quite a sensible idea and makes lambing easier in several ways.

Lambs have all been sold at the eight cent mark, except a few contracted early in the season. Rain has been coming, and the grass is much better. We all expect to have an average lamb to deliver later. There will be a great many good breeding ewes for sale this fall as the homesteader is taking most of the range, and the flockmaster is obliged to reduce his flock. Some are trying small bunches on alfalfa farms and are making good, while others come to the farm in winter months and lamb earlier, delivering a much heavier lamb in the fall at very little more expense.

R. H. THOMPSON, Colorado.

Have you paid your dues to the National Wool Growers Association?

Wool Growing In Australia

By R. H. HARROWELL

IN a previous article on the attitude of the Australian governments toward dipping, I promised to give a resume of the legislation existing in each state. I have now collected that information from various sources and will give it herewith as concisely as possible.

I should remind my readers at the outset that a very large proportion of the sheep country of Australia is free from ticks and lice. The hot, dry conditions have apparently put a climatic barrier, beyond which these pests cannot thrive, though lice extend further into the interior than ticks.

In New Zealand, however, practically the whole Dominion climatically favors ticks and lice and as a result they have very stringent legislation there. Every owner of long wool or crossbred sheep is compelled to dip his sheep once a year. In the North Island he has to dip between the first day of January and the thirty-first day of March, and in the South Island between the first of February and the thirtieth of April. For every sheep not dipped between these specified dates, the owners are liable to a fine of not less than three pence and not more than three shillings. If an inspector is satisfied that any sheep in a flock are affected with ticks and lice, he may give the owner notice to dip forthwith, and every owner who neglects or refuses to comply with such instructions is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

If the sheep are not dipped immediately after such conviction, the owner is liable to further fine not exceeding fifty pounds. Any person who drives

or depastures or suffers lice infested sheep to stray is liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound for every day such sheep are so driven, depastured or suffered to stray.

Any owner exposing lice-infested sheep for sale is liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds. An inspector can order lice-infested sheep to be withdrawn from sale until they have been properly dipped and an owner who refuses to dip is liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds. In the case of lambing ewes, infested with

versally compulsory as it is in New Zealand. Every sheep owner in the state has to dip his sheep immediately after shearing every year, and he must dip his lambs at the same time. In cases where sheep cannot be conveniently dipped off shears, they have to be kept in a securely fenced paddock and dipped within sixty days of shearing. Any sheep owner neglecting to comply with this regulation is liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds. Any sheep owner who refuses to satisfy an inspector that his sheep have been duly dipped is liable to a

penalty not exceeding five pounds, a sheep owner who refuses or neglects to shear his sheep and lambs annually (except any lambs he intends to keep as pets) between the first of July and the first of March is liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds. The inspector is authorized to enter any premises to inspect the sheep and if he finds the sheep infested, he can compel the owner to dip them within fourteen days under a penalty not exceeding

ten pounds. Any sheep infested with ticks and lice found traveling on the road or in any public place or sale yard render their owner liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

In point of strictness Tasmania comes next to Victoria, though dipping is not compulsory unless flocks are tick and lice infected. However, as Tasmanian conditions are very favorable to those pests, dipping is practically universal and every sheep owner has to dip to avoid the certainty of being compelled to dip because his flocks could hardly escape becoming infested. Unless a sheep owner can



Lincoln Ram Sold at the Salt Lake Ram Sale to H. Stanley Coffin for \$550.

ticks and lice, the inspectors can extend the time for dipping or take what action they think fit.

Turning now to the Commonwealth of Australia, we have to deal with several governments, and there is no uniformity in the legislation regarding dipping.

Of all the states Victoria perhaps most closely resembles New Zealand, both as regards climatic conditions and class of sheep depastured. Victoria is a great state of longwools and crossbreds and these sheep are more liable to ticks and lice than the Merino. Thus we find that in Victoria dipping is uni-

get a certificate from the chief inspector of stock that his flock is clean and that they have been free from ticks and lice for the preceding six months, he must dip his sheep off shears every year, or not later than twenty-eight days after shearing. Failing to comply incurs a liability to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

In regard to the shearing time the Tasmanian act is the same as the Victorian and in many other respects it is similar, except that in Victoria they have recinded the clean certificate sections and compel every owner to dip whether his sheep are infested or not. For driving or exposing tick and lice infested sheep for sale, the penalty in Tasmania is not exceeding five pounds.

In South Australia the legislation applies only to infested stock. In the northern districts where dry conditions prevail, ticks and lice do not infest sheep, so that it is not necessary to compel owners to dip for the destruction of such pests. Ticks and lice infestation is gazetted as a "disease" and the stock act requires that all owners of diseased stock must at once report to the nearest stock inspector, and he incurs a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds for every day's delay. Every owner having any sheep infested with ticks or lice must dip the whole flock as soon as possible after shearing, and not later than one month. Should a stock inspector discover sheep to be infested, he may order the owner to dip them within a specified time.

Owners are not allowed to permit infested sheep to travel along the roads or to be offered for sale, and they are not allowed to run one infested sheep without permission from the stock inspector. Any person who commits a breach of any of the regulations regarding the destruction of ticks and lice is liable on conviction to a penalty of not less than one pound, and not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any term not exceeding twelve months.

In Western Australia the dipping legislation only affects what is known as the Southwest Division. Within

this area every sheep owner is compelled to dip his sheep after shearing and not later than the thirty-first of January each year, and for not complying he is liable to a fine not exceeding two shillings for every sheep not dipped. Every occupier of land in the Southwest Division when he musters his sheep for dipping or removal must give notice in writing to his neighbors who adjoin his property, such notice not to be less than thirty-six hours and not more than three days before the muster takes place.

Sheep owners have to make a declaration within seven days after dipping that they have complied with the regulations, and they have to give the date of dipping, the number of sheep dipped and the class of dip used, though I do not think these regulations are very strictly complied with or enforced.

The penalty for exposing or traveling tick and lice infested sheep or exhibiting them at shows is not exceeding ten pounds.

New South Wales was the last of states to adopt legislation to compel the destruction of ticks and lice. In 1914 the government brought ticks and lice under the stock disease act and the following conditions apply.

Dipping is not compulsory unless it is ordered by the stock inspectors. The inspectors have power to inspect any sheep no matter where they are. If they find them infested with ticks and lice they have to forthwith furnish a report to the chief inspector. On receipt of instructions from the chief inspector, the local inspector must serve a notice on the owner of the infested sheep and compel him to dip within a specified time. If it may be undesirable to dip within that time, the inspector can quarantine the sheep until the dipping has been effected. Should any owner refuse to sign an undertaking to quarantine his sheep, the chief inspector of stock can cause the name of the owner and a description of his property to be published in the Gazette and in two newspapers circulating in the locality.

Sheep owners must use a dipping preparation approved by the inspector

and the sheep must be immersed in the dip at least one minute or be compelled to swim not less than fifty feet. Any owner committing a breach of the regulations in New South Wales is liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Queensland is the only state which has no legislation affecting ticks and lice, but as the southeastern districts are infested with ticks and lice, it is sure to come in time.

From the foregoing, however, it will be seen that Australian governments as well as New Zealand regard ticks and lice as a serious menace to the sheep breeding industry, and more or less stringent regulations are in force.

FROM CENTRAL WYOMING.

There are quite a number of sheep being shipped now. Some men are quitting as range here for the winter looks bad, and hay is hard to buy at any price. Lambs are being contracted here for \$7.50 to \$8.25 per hundredweight; old ewes at \$5.50 to \$6.00 per head; good mouthed ewes at \$7.50 to \$8.00. We have had no rain all summer, and range conditions are bad. Everybody is hoping for a mild winter.

WALTER SWAYZE, Wyoming.

LAMBS, NET, \$8.16; EWES, \$7.39.

Indicative of the profitable nature of present prices was the sale on the Omaha September market of a band of lambs grown by the Cokeville Land and Live Stock Company of Cokeville, Wyoming, which netted \$8.16 per head at a period when the market was \$1 per hundredweight under the season's high time. Fat ewes in the shipment netted \$7.39 per head.

"We are fully alive to the necessity of improvement," said John D. Noblitt, manager of the company. "We pioneered with purebred rams and are getting results. We bought our 'blackface' rams in Kentucky and the example is convincing our neighbors that the grade buck is undesirable property."

Future of the Sheep Business

By FRANK W. TUBBS

WE are at the dawn of a new era for the man who understands sheep. Present prices are admittedly the result of consumptive demand forging ahead of production. It is a most desirable trade condition, creating incentive for investment and energy. After the severe and unrestrained liquidation of the past ten years, both east and west of the Missouri River, the present status of the industry is not surprising. The European war and Australia's long drought have merely aggravated matters. Very recently the consumer was assured by certain empirics with free trade as a cure for all, that foreign supply would redeem the situation, but that kind of rainbow chasing has proven futile, and we are now at a stage where we must realize that the American people are dependent on domestic production for much of their wool and the entire mutton supply.

Present market conditions do not call for eulogy, as they speak for themselves. What has the producer to expect when the European war is over is the problem of the hour. Absolutely nothing in my judgment. It will be logical to expect 25 cent wool for many years, and there is good reason to believe that the price will rule higher. Current prices of sheep and lambs, like that of wool, may be abnormally high, but the grower could take a little less and still have a profit. The outstanding fact is that the population of North America is consuming more wool and eating more lamb and mutton, especially the form-

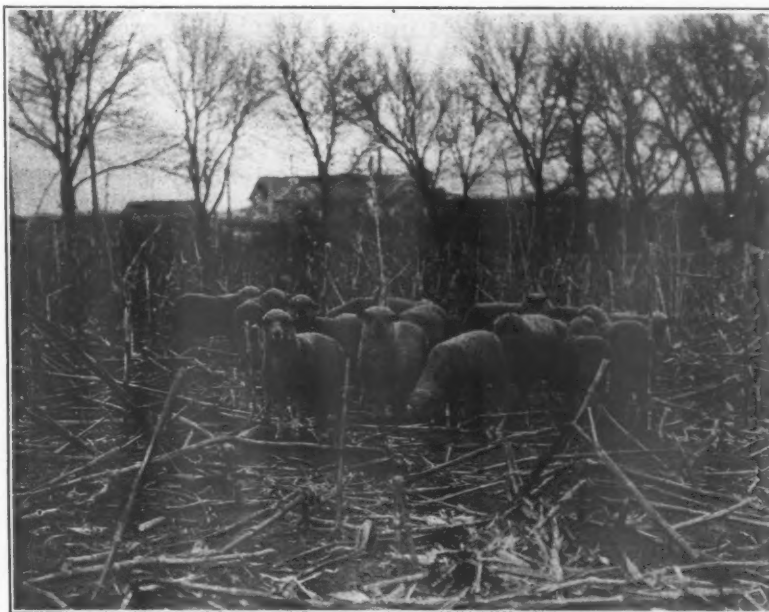
er, right along while production, if not still decreasing by reason of continued and imperative liquidation, is making little progress. We must face the fact that the American farmer is not a shepherd by experience or preference, that the average farm flock gets shabby treatment and that the prospect for material gains east of the Missouri River is not promising. Let it be understood that I do not condemn the farm flock idea as impracticable. On the contrary a band of fifty ewes on

sum to the farm revenue, but we look after them, otherwise they would not be worth keeping around the place.

This being a fact, inquiry as to why Wisconsin is not a sheep state may be logically made. Recently I made a trip into the northern part of the state, commonly known as the "cut over" country, until recently a vast, undeveloped forest. Everywhere the task of reclamation was in progress, but few sheep were in evidence. Everywhere the dairy cow is being installed and creameries established.

The possibilities are there, but not the sheep. I saw one tract of a thousand acres being reclaimed by a number of Indiana men on which they were erecting a \$5,000 creamery and installing a large herd of cows. Butter and cheese are realizing unprecedented prices, the market is stable and perfection of the milking machine has to some extent eliminated labor trouble. I believe Wisconsin could be made one of the principle wool and mutton states of the Union, but am confident that nothing of

the kind will happen. It could raise as many lambs as Idaho, but the industry has no chance while dairy products are in such demand and getting into milk producing is such a simple matter. The small farmer prefers dairying because he understands it and he gets his check from the creamery at regular and brief intervals. His hogs are velvet. As my wife remarked recently when I asked if she needed money. "We are never short of cash while the milk check is available." What is happening in Wis-



Saving Waste In the Cornbelt.

the average farm will pay bigger returns even at present high capitalization than anything walking on four feet, not excepting the dairy cow or the fecund hog, but such a flock needs the care it seldom gets. I have a small farm at Darien, Wisconsin, and I do not believe the Badger state boasts of a similar area producing less weeds or in a higher state of cultivation. The best revenue producer on that farm is a flock of ewes. They keep it free of weeds, what they eat is barely missed, and each season they contribute a neat

consin applies to neighboring states and Wisconsin is better situated than many for raising sheep. Of course present prices will exert a stimulating influence and five years hence territory east of the Missouri River will be raising far more lambs than at present, but not, in my opinion enough to create old-time gluts.

Profitable as the dairy industry may be, wool and mutton production is even more remunerative when the expense account is considered. A \$10 ewe will pay bigger returns under present conditions than any of the domestic animals. Lambs may not always sell close to \$11, in fact we cannot expect it, but the low prices of a few years back will never be reinstated and fifteen cent wool is an impossibility. If we get 20 to 25 cents for our wool during a series of years, we can make money. Skepticism concerning the future of the industry is warranted in the light of what has happened in the past, and caution is commendable. The security of the grower lies in the practical depletion of the industry east of the Missouri River not to speak of the effects of liquidation west of that waterway. In the halcyon days of the industry Michigan and Ohio were literally full of Merinos, but travel across either state now and how many flocks will be seen? Missouri, Indiana, and Illinois have been similarly depleted. If it were not for sheep and lambs of western origin at Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Chicago those markets would be bare much of the time and yet they are in the heart of one of the best wool and mutton producing sections of the world. I will state candidly that one trouble with the sheep so far as the farming region is concerned is that it does not fit in with anything else. The hog fits with the cow and is useful to avert waste in the feed lot, hence the bovine and porcine species are to a certain extent interdependent while in farm economy the sheep is regarded as superfluous. It is a condition that renders specialization essential to success. We must admit that our farm labor is

anything but the right kind for making sheep husbandry successful.

Nevertheless considerable interest is being manifested in the industry, due to present and prospective high prices, and it means added production. Many will fail, but some will succeed and when any industry is on a profitable basis, expansion is certain. The east is realizing the value of western bred stock and every buyer in the country is carrying around a stack of orders which he does not hope to fill. A Louisville, Kentucky, connection wired me recently to secure 10,000 western "blackface" ewes with the admonition that the price, if within reason, was no object. I wired all over Montana without results. As George Hurd of Billings wrote: "What's the use of looking further for a market when anything that looks like a decent ewe will fetch \$8 per head at home." Nor is demand for breeding stock less urgent than that for feeders. We thought we had a lot of Montana lambs on tap in Montana, priced to us at \$8.40, freight paid to Chicago, but the man who controlled them notified us at the end of July that he was sold out. The most elusive pursuit at present is for breeding and feeding stock. It is very much like hunting the little pea under the shell which bucolic youths endeavor to locate on the outskirts of the county fair.

A danger signal has been sounded concerning high cost of feeding stock. Current prices may wear a preposterous appearance, but economic conditions must be reckoned with. If wool stays up and everybody keeps working, the feeder will be safe. The man who is feeding on a large scale, buying feed and meeting a pay roll may experience necessity for walking the floor at night, but there will be no cause for worrying about the farmer feeder. The man who handles two or three carloads of sheep or lambs each season does not get in deep enough to sustain serious financial damage no matter what happens on the market. Figuring manure and conversion of farm product into cash, he can never go broke; in fact even in bad years he can figure out a profit. This is one reason why feeding

lambs are worth the money; another is that there will not be enough to go around, consequently winter production will not be overdone. The war in Europe may come to an abrupt termination, but wool will command good prices right along, and therein lies the safety of those who are paying \$9.50, or better, for feeding lambs and investing their money in \$10 ewes.

My opinion is that as in the past, the West will be responsible for the bulk of the wool and mutton produced in this country. Under a critical analysis the possibilities for development are great. The tide of settlement now invading the trans-Missouri region cannot afford to ignore this remunerative two-crop proposition. Herding will be avoided by fencing, and it is possible to keep out predatory animals with wire barriers. A fence capable of excluding a coyote need not be as expensive as one strong enough to restrain a four-year-old steer. In the Forest Reserves the lower levels can be used for cattle, the higher for sheep under the same ownership. Baker and Bruffey of McLeod, Montana, have adopted this system with excellent results. With the industry on a smaller flock basis, there will be less handicap to handling the mutton breeds. I believe, however, that keeping up the Rambouillet strain is judicious my preference being for females of that breed crossed with any of the Down breeds. John Long of Montana swears by the Lincoln, many prefer the Cotswold and in Idaho the Hampshire has many champions. The hardihood of the flock must be maintained by breeding back to the fine wools, however. The forage plants must be produced in larger quantities for winter feed and such plants as kafir, milo and sudan grass are worth recognition by flock-owners. Winter feeding is expensive and the outlay must be reduced in every possible manner. Wherever a crop of roughage or coarse grain is possible, it must be produced. An increasing acreage in alfalfa will simplify the problem and every acre under ditch means more feed. All that is necessary to reinstate the industry is continuance

of remunerative prices and market stability. The industry is in a transitory stage at present. Loss of range has forced many to liquidate, but the West will, a few years hence, be the home of innumerable small flocks and where fat lambs cannot be grown, they will either furnish the market with feeders or go into the yearling business. Montana will reinstate the sheep and wherever hay or grain is raised flocks will be established. There are great possibilities in such localities as the Black Hills in South Dakota and Wyoming. The Great Plains region also has the makings of a sheep country and every mountain state could materially increase ewe population. In the east it

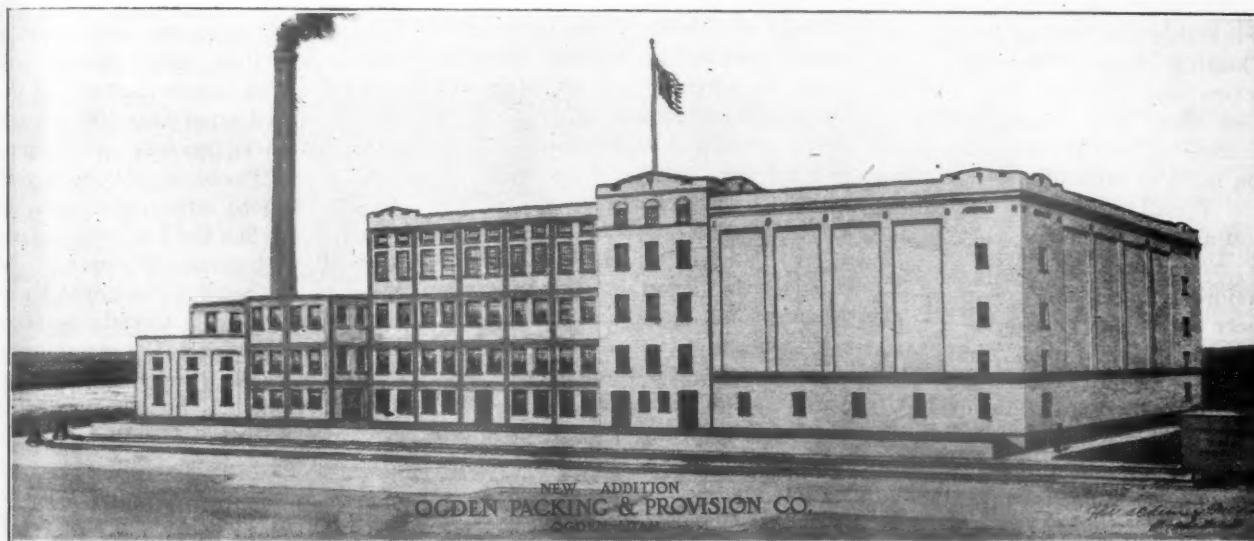
years back killers permitted feeders to take their share of the crop without competition, now they take tops, second cuts, and tail ends, simply because they have a place to put the product, frequently having it sold before the stuff is bought.

We need have no fear of ruinous competition. European flocks have been practically destroyed by the war, Australia's ovine population has been materially reduced by a long and disastrous drought, and production of both wool and mutton in both Americas is far below population requirements. We may expect lower prices when the commerce of the world is readjusted at the close of the war, but liquidation

bought their leased ranges. Also in Washington the lumber companies hold large areas of land. Some of these companies are now selling these lands after reserving the timber on them. The Cascade Lumber Company has recently sold about 3,000 acres of timber grazing land to a North Yakima sheepman.

BOAT FOR MOVING SHEEP.

On the cover of this issue is a photograph of the barge in use on Lake Chelan, Washington, hauling sheep to the railroad. This barge is 92 feet long and carries 2500 lambs. Those who



is merely a matter of keeping pastures free of parasites, a problem by no means difficult in a hilly country.

As to the market, I apprehend no trouble. Present prices may not endure but a remunerative basis is certain. I sold a band of feeding yearlings the other day at \$7.25, and the shipper jogged my memory by recalling the time, not far back, when the same kind of stock was well sold around \$4 per hundredweight. If consumptive demand was not running ahead of production packers would not be beating feeders to second cuts of western lambs and forcing the finisher to pay \$10 per hundredweight, or close thereto for his raw material. A few

because prices are unremunerative will not be necessary while the present generation is in the sheep business. Too many people are eating mutton and wearing wool.

BUYING LAND.

In the state of Washington open range is about a thing of the past. Last year the Northern Pacific Railroad decided to sell all its grazing land in Washington. These lands had been leased at a small rental which in some cases did not pay the taxes. After it was decided to sell the man who held the lease was given the first opportunity to purchase; nearly all sheepmen

use Chelan and Okanogan National Forests have had to drive their lambs some sixty miles over the mountains to reach a railroad shipping point. This trail took about twelve days' time and after a few bands passed over it, there was no feed left. So, to avoid the trail, this barge was built to move the lambs to the railroad. The foot of the lake where the barge unloads is only four miles from the railroad loading point. It takes but eight hours for the loaded barge to cross the lake. This saves two weeks' trailing, allows the lambs to graze that much longer, and is estimated to increase the value of each lamb by at least twenty-five cents per head.

LOADING LAMBS**AT SPENCER, IDAHO**

The Wood Live Stock Company at Spencer, Idaho, ordinarily ship about 50,000 fat lambs to market each year, and has done so for many years. Naturally where so many sheep are handled, one would expect to find good facilities for handling them and in this respect you are not disappointed at Spencer.

When the new stock yards were built at Spencer some years ago, they were constructed on plans drawn by the Wood Live Stock Company that are radically different from any the writer has seen. As a rule our stock yards are constructed rectangular in shape with the large pens leading directly into the loading chute or separated from the chute only by an alley. When loading sheep this brings everything close together and the noise and confusion make it difficult to pen the sheep. We all know that sheep handle best in a long alley for when they are once started, they usually keep going. Therefore to meet this condition the Spencer yards were built with a long, double alley leading away from the yards to the two loading chutes. These alleys are more than 200 feet long so that the loading is done entirely apart from the point where the sheep are penned and cut out. At these yards the large holding pen empties into a small pen that holds about one deck load of lambs. The lambs are counted into this pen and from there go onto a set of scales that comfortably hold one deck. Here they are detained long enough to be weighed. The scale gate is opened and the sheep go down either one of the alleys that is desired. These long alleys that lead from the scale to the loading chutes are supplied with gates and each alley hold five decks of lambs. These alleys are always kept full of weighed lambs so that as fast as a deck is loaded another deck of sheep is ready to load. There are two double deck loading chutes, and each is supplied with an alley that holds five deck loads of lambs. This arrangement takes the loading entirely away from

the pens where the sheep are being cut and weighed so that the noise and dust incident to handling is escaped.

Years ago the Wood Live Stock Company decided that all lambs should be weighed before loading so that it might establish conditions that would reduce the shrinkage incident to shipping. They then purchased a set of long railroad scales and the railroad installed them in the alley. This company can go to its books and give the weights of every train of lambs shipped for many years. When the lambs arrive at market, they are again weighed, and they know the shrinkage that has taken place enroute. Having this knowledge they are in position to collect claims for bad service, but as the railroad officials know that these lambs are weighed before loading they arrange for good service so that few claims are presented.

We would like to see scales in every railroad stock yards, but the roads contend that scales are not a proper part of stock yard equipment, and this may be true, but it would seem that the shipper using a certain yard could well afford to put in the scale, if the road refused to do it.

At these Spencer yards we have seen a car of lambs loaded in two minutes and a train of thirty cars loaded in two hours, including the time consumed in spotting and setting in cars. Naturally help is abundant, but well arranged yards lend themselves to speed, thereby reducing shrinkage.

DENVER AS A SHEEP MARKET.

Denver has been coming to the front as a sheep market this season. Armour has established a regular buyer there, and all previous trade volume records have been broken. Since June a deficiency of about 12,000 earlier in the year, compared with 1915 has been converted into an increase of approximately 200,000. Much of the stuff bought by packers at Denver is being shipped to eastern markets for slaughter. Some people in the trade predict a great future for Denver as a feeder market.

J. E. P.

STOCK RAISING IN CUBA.

The high price of sugar that followed the outbreak of the European war influenced many Cuban planters to plant in sugar cane large tracts of grazing land. There are still left in the island, however, thousands of acres of land suitable for stock raising, and if sown with grasses and forage plants these lands, in the opinion of the Cuban Agricultural Department, quoted by the Camera de Comercio in its Bole-tin official, would yield returns quite as profitable as those devoted to 'sugar cane.

Two pasture grasses were imported into the country some years ago, the Parana from Argentine, and the Guinea grass from the west coast of Africa, and they have proved well adapted to the climate and soil of Cuba. It is estimated that 100 acres in either of these grasses will pasture from 50 to 70 head of cattle in a year. Alfalfa has been introduced into the island, and when the soil is inoculated with alfalfa bacteria, it thrives. The Province of Camaguey is noted for its fine pasture lands. Oriente and Las Vegas are also rich in grass lands, though in these Provinces, as in Habana and Matanzas, good lands are held at very high prices. In Pinar del Rio there are grazing lands offered at \$20 to \$40 an acre, which under proper management would yield a profit of 20 to 40 per cent on the investment.

High-grade cattle have been imported into the island during recent years, and the native herds are being rapidly improved. The Department of Agriculture has registered a total of 4,000,000 cattle in the country. Cuba is said to be well adapted for raising horses and mules, and American breeds introduced in the island thrive as at home. The native Cuban horses are of Arabian stock, introduced during the Spanish conquest, and they are much valued for their great endurance.—Commerce Report.

Stockmen ought to attend the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago.

The Maintenance of Breeding Ewes of Mutton and Wool Type

By B. O. SEVERSON

THE Pennsylvania State College has during the past five years conducted an experiment on the maintenance of breeding ewes of mutton and wool type.

The sheep used in this investigation were pure bred Shropshires, representing mutton type and pure bred, smoothbodies Delaine Merinos representing wool type. Four lots were employed, consisting of ten ewes in each lot. Lots I and II were composed of Shropshires and Lots III and IV were composed of Delaine Merinos. The first two years were used in comparing a roughage ration composed of corn silage as a sole roughage with one pound of cottonseed meal for each twenty-five pounds of corn silage fed. This ration was compared with corn silage and alfalfa hay as roughage. The results proved corn silage to be undesirable as a sole roughage for pregnant ewes. The details of this investigation are now available and those interested can secure the same by asking for Separate No. 8 Reprint* from the Pennsylvania State College Annual Report of 1913-14.

During the past three years roughage rations consisting of alfalfa hay as compared with corn silage and alfalfa hay were fed to the pregnant ewes during the winter months. The results are to be published in the College Annual Report of 1915-16.

The Method of Experimentation.

Lot I, Shropshires, were fed alfalfa hay and a grain mixture composed of 5 parts shelled corn, 3 parts oats, 2 parts wheat bran and 1 part oil meal. The grain mixture was fed in limited amounts.

Lot II, Shropshires, were fed corn silage and alfalfa hay with the same grain mixture as used in Lot I.

Lot III, Delaine Merinos, fed the same ration as was consumed by the Shropshires in Lot I.

Lot IV, Delaine Merinos, fed the same ration as was consumed by the Shropshires in Lot II.

Cost of Production.

The cost of production of mutton and wool was based on market prices for feeds consumed. The other items of

\$2.50 per ton.

Conclusions.

1. An average of three winters shows that alfalfa hay at \$15 per ton is too expensive as a sole roughage for breeding ewes of the Shropshire and Delaine Merino breeds.

2. Alfalfa hay, when supplemented with a grain mixture at the rate of one-quarter pound per ewe daily, will produce vigorous lambs and results in greater growth of wool and stimulates greater milk flow than a ration composed of corn silage, alfalfa hay and grain for breeding ewes of mutton and wool type.

3. When alfalfa hay is fed with no grain to breeding ewes prior to lambing, the lambs are weak at birth and the ewe gives little milk.

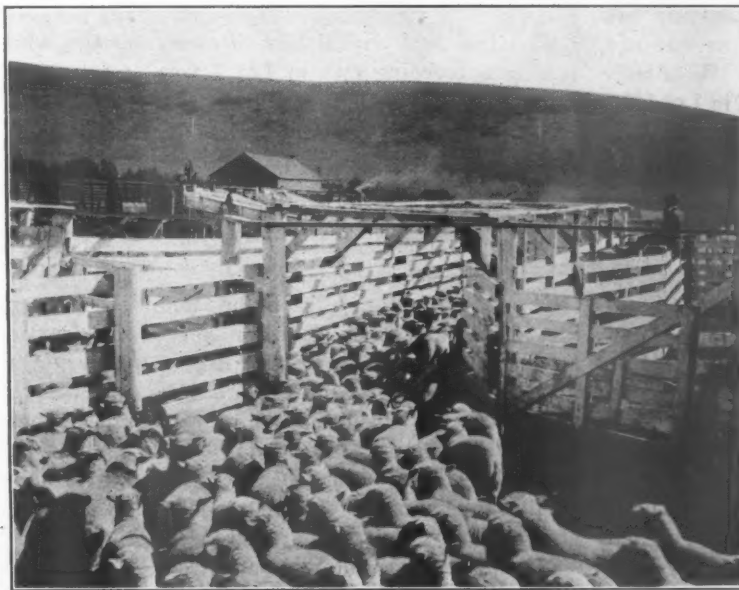
4. Ewes consuming alfalfa hay as a sole roughage drink more water and urinate excessively, resulting in "burning" the wool and soreness, particularly with Delaine Merino ewes.

5. A ration consisting of alfalfa hay, corn silage and a limited grain mixture is a satisfactory ration for breeding ewes

of the Shropshire and Delaine Merino breeds in the production of a normal lamb and wool, but at prices indicated for other feeds, the alfalfa hay should not exceed \$15 per ton in value.

6. When no grain was fed prior to lambing, the lambs produced were strong and vigorous in Lots II and IV, in which corn silage and alfalfa hay were fed.

7. The lambs produced in Lots I and III, fed alfalfa hay as a sole roughage, carried a higher condition of flesh and made greater gains than the lambs in Lots II and IV, but not sufficient to



Wood Livestock Company Lambs Going on the Scales.

cost considered were labor, interest on money invested in equipment, sheep, and land used for pasture. The following items were also considered: the cost of service of ram, amount of bedding used, the feed and care of lambs to a marketable age, the mortality risk of breeding ewes and lambs, and the depreciation of the breeding ewes.

The Value of Products.

The income from the sheep was based on market prices for wool and mutton for the three years of this investigation and the value of the manure produced in winter quarters at

justify its being fed with profit to Shropshire and Merino ewes at \$15 per ton.

8. The cost of feeds fed in winter quarters to Shropshire ewes in Lot I was \$5.88 and in Lot II \$4.32, or \$1.56 less for the ewes fed silage and alfalfa hay as roughage. The cost of feeds fed to Delaine Merino ewes in Lot III was \$5.52 per ewe and in Lot IV \$4.16 per ewe, or \$1.36 less when silage composed a part of the roughage ration.

9. The daily consumption of air-dry matter in feeds consumed per ewe was 21 per cent greater and per 100 pounds liveweight 23 per cent greater in the Shropshire lot receiving alfalfa hay as a sole roughage.

10. The daily consumption of air-dry matter in the Delaine Merino lots was 18.9 per cent greater per ewe and 16.2 per cent greater per 100 pounds liveweight in Lot III than in Lot IV.

11. The bedding used per ewe during the winter period varied from 75.2 pounds to 90.03 pounds in the four lots.

12. A greater amount of manure was produced by the ewes fed alfalfa hay as a sole roughage.

13. The wool produced by Shropshire ewes in Lot I averaged 8.56 pounds in weight and was valued at \$2.60; Shropshire ewes in Lot II produced wool weighing 7.66 pounds, valued at \$2.27 per fleece.

14. The wool produced by the Delaine Merino ewes weighed 12.30 pounds valued at \$3.28 in Lot III, and in Lot IV weighed 11.126 pounds and was valued at \$2.93.

15. Shropshire ewes in Lot I consumed 8.6 per cent more air-dry matter in food consumed per ewe, but 13.1 per cent less per 100 pounds liveweight than the Delaine Merino ewes fed a similar ration in Lot III.

16. Shropshire ewes in Lot II consumed 6.1 per cent more airdry matter per ewe and 20 per cent less per 100 pounds liveweight during the winter period than the Delaine Merino ewes in Lot IV, fed a similar ration.

17. The average Merino fleece in Lot III was 30.4 per cent heavier and 17.6 per cent more valuable than the average Shropshire fleece in Lot I.

18. The average Merino fleece in Lot IV was 45.1 per cent heavier and 22.3 per cent more valuable than the average Shropshire fleece in Lot II.

19. The lambs produced by the Merino ewes were heavier at birth than the Shropshire lambs due to a smaller proportion of twins produced.

20. Merino lambs were hardier at birth and the ewes required less care in management than the Shropshire ewes.

21. The average cost of maintaining a breeding ewe in a smaller flock of twenty-six ewes was greater than in a flock of thirty-two ewes, where the cost in equipment, labor and sire were the same.

22. The cost of pasturing a Shropshire ewe was \$1.76 and a Merino ewe \$1.55.

23. The total annual cost of maintaining a breeding ewe in Lot I was \$8.99; in Lot II, \$7.59; in Lot III, \$8.29; in Lot IV, \$6.99.

24. A comparison of both the Shropshire lots with the two Delaine Merino lots showed that it costs 7.8 per cent more to maintain a Shropshire ewe than a Delaine Merino ewe.

25. In the case of Merino and Shropshire lambs intended for market in early summer, it was found profitable, to feed grain in order to receive the proper growth and finish.

26. Lambs must be weaned prior to the middle of July and when kept after that time, must be pastured on land not previously grazed that season by sheep infested with internal parasites.

27. Rape pasture for lambs without grain is not as good as blue grass pasture during a wet season.

28. Shropshire lambs of the same weight as Merino lambs are worth from 50 cents to 75 cents more per 100 pounds liveweight due to deeper flesh covering and a higher dressing percentage.

29. Sheep destroy weeds and increase the stand of grass when pastured judiciously.

30. When 150 per cent lambs are raised, the Shropshire ewes in Lot I would return a profit of \$1.81 per ewe, and in Lot II \$2.80 per ewe.

31. When 125 per cent lambs are

raised, Delaine Merino ewes in Lot III would profit annually \$1.33 and in Lot IV \$1.19.

32. Wintering pregnant ewes in an open shed was conducive to health and thrift, but must be used in connection with warmer quarters during the lambing season and provided with plenty of exercise yards. Such quarters should have a southern exposure and kept dry and well bedded.

33. Feed racks that prevent seed and chaff from getting into the fleece increases the value of wool from one to two cents per pound.

34. Observations on ewes in the Delaine Merino and Shropshire breeds during the investigation show that Delaine Merinos may be kept for breeding purposes until seven or eight years of age, while Shropshires rarely exceed seven years of age.

35. Wool production as well as mutton production are essentials in profitable sheep raising. When 100 per cent lambs are raised the income from mutton as compared with wool was: Lot I, 68.3 per cent from mutton and 31.7 per cent from wool; Lot II, 71.1 per cent from mutton and 28.9 per cent from wool; Lot III, 61.7 per cent from mutton and 38.3 per cent from wool; and Lot IV, 60.2 per cent from mutton and 39.8 per cent from wool.

36. When 100 per cent lambs are raised the profits from Shropshires and Delaine Merino ewes are practically the same.

IDAHO EWES SELLING.

Sheep are changing hands in Idaho at a fast and furious rate. While many outfits have closed out, many more are simply changing hands. Recently James Farmer purchased the Barlow Ferguson ewes, 6500 at \$9, including some ewe lambs.

Good breeding ewes are selling at from \$9 to \$10, while yearlings are moving at \$8 to \$9. Where Reserve rights go with the sheep \$1 more is realized. It is reported that white-faced ewe lambs are now being contracted at \$7.75 for delivery after shearing next spring.

The Sheep Industry In Idaho

By JAMES DENNING.

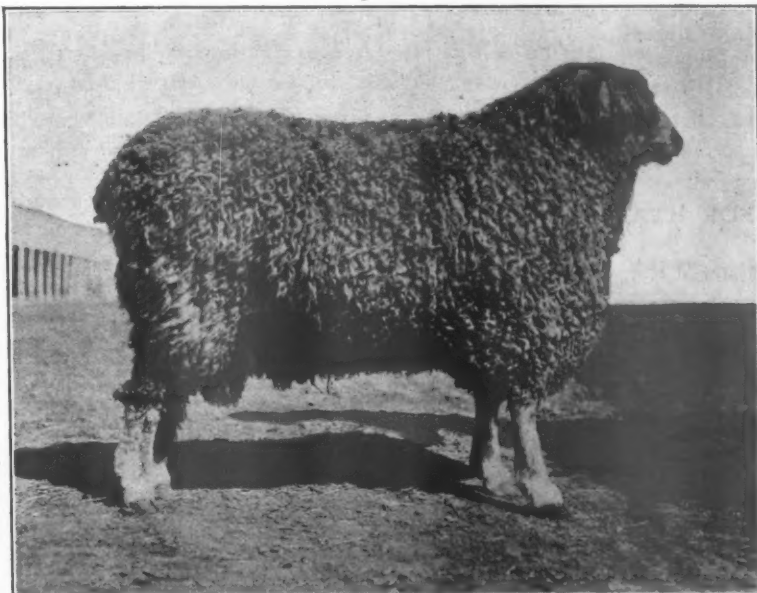
TWO statements concerning the sheep business in Idaho that are not open to dispute may be made. One is that so far as numbers are concerned production has passed maximum stage; the other that nobody who can possibly stay in the business will quit it. Producing wool and mutton is profitable and will continue so. High prices are certain, although it would not be safe to predict continuance of present values. This season's results have been highly gratifying, although it is true that many breeders parted with their profits to the speculator. For this they have only themselves to blame. Flock-owners should study market conditions and prospects more closely. For two years the speculator has been right, but his sources of information are accessible to all. It is a sound principle that the man who grows a carload of livestock can afford to send it to market. Speculators are sometimes wrong, but usually they pocket a profit and always at the expense of the producer.

Considerable liquidation of breeding stock has been necessary in Idaho during the past two years owing to contraction of spring and fall range, due to occupancy of bench lands by settlers. This element we must reckon with. The dry farmer has come to stay in many localities. On cheap land he can survive even with small grain crops. Wherever these bench lands are adapted to dry farming they are lost to the sheepman as a lambing ground forever and to stay in the business requires expedient. Probably forty per cent of our lambing range has thus disappeared and more of it is in

jeopardy. One expedient is early lambing in sheds, an expensive practice, but it has revolutionized the business. Another is shipping stock from winter to summer range, which is both practical and possible, or would be if railroad managers could be induced to realize that the sheep industry needs the encouragement afforded by good service and reasonable rates. At this critical stage of the industry the carriers could promote the interests of the flockowner materially by giving special rates for

This means fewer lambs and must be counteracted by improvement. We must grow the largest lamb in the shortest possible time. The Salt Lake City Ram Sale is a laudable enterprise and will exert a powerful influence in promoting the improvement campaign. The initial event needed no apology. We must get rid of the scrub ram and the light-shearing ewe. The expense bill is too high to permit growing anything but the best. By this means the value of our output can be maintained.

I can see nothing but continued deficiency in supply of both wool and mutton. Some concern has been evinced as to the ability of the public to take the stuff, but when one takes into consideration the growing density of population east of the Mississippi River and the fact that annual production in that part of the United States would not supply the market with mutton for a month, wonder ceases. Exploitation of the industry is not going to restore the sheep to these eastern farms. It is true that record prices



Champion Cotswold Ram, Utah State Fair, owned by Deseret Sheep Co., Boise, Idaho.

this service and doing it expeditiously. Local rates are prohibitive and the service vile. Moving the western lamb and wool crops annually puts a large sum into railroad coffers, but the industry receives little encouragement from that source. Trailing lambs is expensive and abolition of that system would cause neither regret nor loss if the railroads would lend a helping hand.

I believe that further reduction of flocks in Idaho will be necessary owing to occupancy of the bench lands, with resultant difficulty in moving stock from home to summer ranges.

are being paid this season for breeding ewes, but the number involved is insignificant, otherwise the prices would not be possible. There doubtless will be some increase in eastern production, but measured by the needs of the country it will be inadequate. We know that western production will be limited even in Idaho, which is naturally a sheep state, and more so in Montana which is a better farming state. Five years hence it is improbable that taking the country west of the Missouri River as a whole as many lambs will be produced as at present.

I look for a profitable season for the

feeder in 1917. Too many lambs went to speculators this year at \$7.00@7.75. Those who parted with their profits in this way ought to use the experience advantageously. There is a shortage of ewes everywhere, and although necessity has kept back a considerable number of ewe lambs this year, bids of \$8.00@8.50 have taken many to market. Those who have sold yearlings and twos in expectancy of buying later at less money have probably miscalculated.

The sheep country is as prosperous as any in the United States. Its people have money. The industry is now on a permanent and legitimate basis. The sheepman who knows his business and has a reputation enjoys credit. Sheep paper is in good repute. The man who is fixed to handle his flock has no reason to fear vicissitude.

RAMBOUILLET EWES FOR UTAH

We have sold all the registered Rambouillet ewes we had here in Wyoming, to Rigby Ranch Company, of Castle Rock, Utah, and they have arrived safely at their new home. Included in the lot were this year's ewe lambs, many of which were sired by the sire of the \$800 ram sold at Salt Lake. This is a fine flock of ewes, and should produce great results for the Rigby Company, and is certainly an addition to the purebred Rambouillet flocks of Utah.

Arrived home safely, and found plenty to do. Still holds dry in central Wyoming, and prospects for winter range none too good. Some ewes are selling. The 640 homestead bill will put the finishing touches to the sheep business in this part of the country.

ROSCOE WOOD, Wyoming.

IDAHO HAY HIGH.

A trip through eastern Idaho shows most of the hay contracted in the stack. It has cost sheepmen on an average from \$7 to \$8 per ton, and in a few cases \$9 has been paid. \$9 is now the

asking price. While sheepmen were adverse to paying \$8 for hay, it would seem that with wool and lambs at present prices \$8 is not an unreasonable price for hay, and certainly at \$8 the man who raises the hay is not getting overly rich.

Around Dillon, Montana, hay is very scarce, and many sheepmen will feed cottonseed cake in its place.

A NICE RESULT OF DOCKING.

At the Salt Lake Ram Sale, Laidlaw and Lindsey showed yearling Panama rams and Hampshire ram lambs. The yearlings showed a long, stub tail and the lambs were docked short which added to their appearance. On inquiry we learned that the lambs had been docked with the Ellenwood docking iron while the yearlings having been docked a year sooner, were docked with the knife and the tail left long to avoid bleeding. Mr. Laidlaw told us he would never again use the knife and he thought every sheepman should use the Ellenwood iron as it did away with all losses from docking.

CONDITIONS NEAR ELY, NEVADA

We had a very cold, late spring in Nevada and consequently did not have a big lamb crop; then the summer was very dry and the result is that many of our lambs have gone to market lighter than usual. However, the first of October it began to storm and we have

had very heavy snow and rain through our section. In fact, the snow was so heavy that it broke down many of the trees around Ely. The prospects for fall feed are now very good and the ewes are in good condition, so we expect to go into winter in nice shape.

A year ago I got two Corriedale rams and two Romney rams from New Zealand. The Corriedale rams I bred to big, smooth Rambouillet ewes. Their lambs have run in the pasture on good feed during the summer, and I weighed three of the best half-blood Corriedale lambs when they were five months old, and they weighed 105, 107, and 113 pounds. I think the Corriedale is a very good sheep, and I intend to import or purchase some more of them.

My Romneys are also fine sheep. I bred them to Cotswold ewes, and the lambs are big, hardy fellows that please us very much. I recently weighed three of these half-blood Romney lambs, and they averaged 108 pounds each.

I was very sorry to miss the Salt Lake Ram Sale. I had fully intended to come, but the railroads were so fearful of the strike that I thought it best not to leave home. I should very much have liked to see the sheep show for it must have been a fine exhibit. I am rather glad that you did not hold the National Wool Growers' convention at the time of the sale for I always gain considerable information while at the convention, and if you hold it in January, it will be possible for me to attend.

W. N. MCGILL, Nevada.

CHICAGO TOP PRICES, 1916.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.
Native lambs	\$10.90	\$11.35	\$11.25	11.25	\$12.50	\$11.00	\$11.10	\$11.25	\$11.35
Western lambs ...	11.15	11.50	11.90	12.00	12.90	12.25	11.05	11.50	11.40
Feeding lambs ....	.....	10.90	11.20	11.50	8.50	9.30	9.65	10.25	10.75
Native yearlings ..	9.50	10.00	10.00	10.50	.....	9.00	9.75	9.00	9.00
Western yearlings	9.85	10.35	10.50	10.90	12.10	9.25	9.60	10.00	9.00
Feeding yearlings ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.10	7.85	8.60
Native wethers ...	8.25	8.75	9.00	9.25	.....	8.25	8.50	8.25	8.50
Western wethers .	8.50	9.25	9.35	9.40	10.00	8.15	8.40	8.40	8.50
Feeding wethers ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	7.00	7.35
Native ewes	8.25	8.50	8.85	9.25	10.00	9.00	7.50	7.75	7.85
Western ewes	7.90	8.10	8.85	9.00	9.25	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
Feeding ewes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.75	5.75	6.50
Native breed'g ewes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	9.85	10.00	10.00
West'n breed'g ewes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.75	10.50	10.50

Bluegrasses With a Discussion of Chemical Analysis

By ARTHUR W. SAMPSON

IN the early history of this country when settlement was sparse and the natural pastures abundant, the native grasses occurring in the drier situations and in moist meadows and coves furnished an ample supply of pasture and hay for winter feeding. As the country became more closely settled, however, it was necessary to develop pastures and hay lands. In seeking for suitable grasses for this purpose it was recognized for the first time that the bluegrasses were among those of highest rank, both as native pasture grasses and under cultivation.

The many excellent qualities of the well-known Kentucky bluegrass stand out so prominently that as early as 1725 this grass came into cultivation in this country as well as in England and elsewhere. Like many grasses of the west, the leafage of native bluegrasses cures on its own roots in about as perfect condition as when made into hay. As a result of heavy autumn and winter rains, however, the bluegrasses, like other feeds, leach out and lose some of their nutritive qualities.

The group of bluegrasses, known to botanists as *Poa*, belongs to the largest and most famous grass family or tribe which embraces the well known fescues and bromes. All told there are as many as 150 different kinds of bluegrasses distributed throughout the world. In the United States there are about 75 different kinds. Three of these are annuals, but all the others are perennials.

They commonly grow in tufts or form a solid turf, such as "lawn grass," reproducing from root-stocks or by stolons. The leaf blades are flat, folded, or inrolled and the flower heads are either open or compact in appearance, as shown in the accompanying photographs picturing the more common and important kinds. Upon close examination it will be seen that each flower cluster, or floret, making the flower or seed head, consists of from two to several individual flowers.

With but few exceptions the many native blue grasses, as well as those that have been domesticated, are palatable to all classes of stock during practically all seasons in the year. In many parts of the west they furnish more feed of first quality than any other plant. In some localities, however, they occur rather sparsely, but are always grazed with much relish.

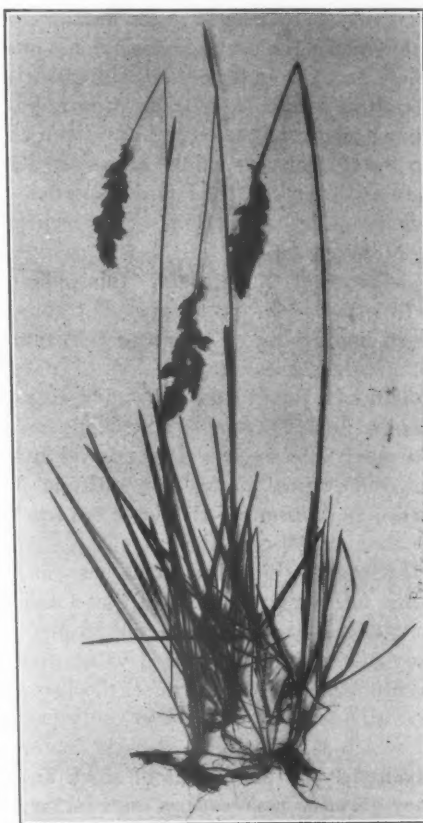


Fig. 1. Kentucky bluegrass, an excellent pasture plant distributed throughout the United States and adapted to a variety of soils.

Kentucky Bluegrass. (*P. pratensis*.)

Judging from the name it might be inferred that Kentucky bluegrass is confined strictly to the limestone soils of the State of Kentucky. On the contrary, it is one of the most common grasses to nearly all parts of the country. It goes by a variety of common names such as June grass, Green Mea-

dow grass, Spear grass, Rhode Island Bent grass, etc., and is well known as smooth-stalked meadow grass, or "Greensward," of England. The many names by which it is known is accounted for by the fact that it flourishes in a great variety of conditions and is accommodated to many different climatic conditions.

Kentucky bluegrass is a perennial, usually attaining a height of from 1 to 2½ feet, and is provided with an abundance of long, soft basal or root leaves, and sending off numerous runners or shoots from the base. As seen in figure 1, the flower or seed head is pyramidal or oblong in shape, and from 1½ to 4 inches long.

Recent investigations on the range have shown that this grass has remarkable power of adaptation. On the Manti National Forest, where the writer, in the interest of the U. S. Forest Service, is conducting extensive grass reseeding experiments on overgrazed sheep ranges, Kentucky bluegrass has given unusually good results away up on the high summer pasture lands at 10,000 feet elevation. Four years ago seed of the grass in question was scattered broadcast where but little native vegetation remained due to destructive grazing. Only a few acres were seeded but now the lands within a radius of three-fourths of a mile of the spot seeded have bluegrass on them. Where the soil is fairly moist and still in productive condition the stand is exceptionally good. In fact in such localities the cultivated bluegrass not uncommonly has killed out some of the hardy native species. Careful examination of the underground parts reveals the fact that the bluegrass is deeper rooted than many of the native species with which it is competing, and gets its water supply at a lower depth in the soil. In this experiment 20 pounds of seed was sown per acre. The seed was scattered just before the permanent winter snows came in the autumn and sheep were used as the harrow to plant

the seed and were herded in a compact body over the lands until the soil was well pulverized.

For the first two years after seeding the experiment was believed to be a failure as Kentucky bluegrass is slow in taking hold but, as stated, the ex-

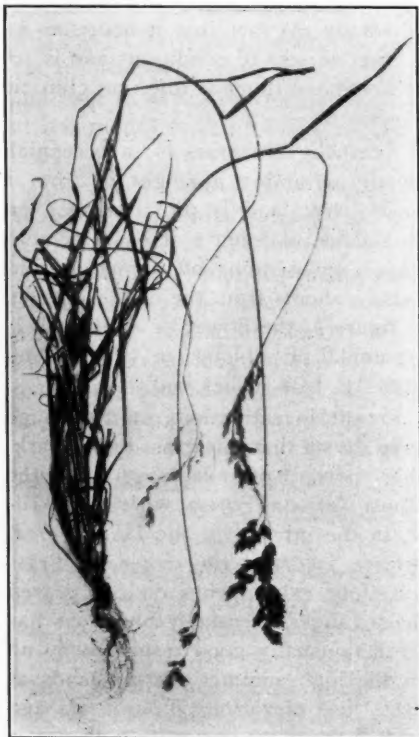


Fig. 2. Canada bluegrass, a valuable pasture plant which is well adapted to soils of average moisture conditions.

periment is now a marked success and the cost of the seed more than pays for itself in way of additional feed each year. The plants seem to be spreading more every year so that if the lands are properly grazed and managed the stand will gradually improve.

As a pasture forage Kentucky bluegrass enjoys a high reputation as it produces an abundance of leafy foliage, which is quite as eagerly eaten by one class of stock as another. There is probably no grass that accommodates itself to a given locality, with greater facility, regardless of latitude and weather conditions. It is found to thrive upon gravelly soils, alluvial bottoms, and in stiff clay loam lands wherever moisture conditions are fairly good. It should not be seeded on the

drier hillsides, however, where even native vegetation makes only limited growth nor is it suited to marshy meadows where the soil is sour or acid in character.

Canada Bluegrass.

(*P. compressa*.)

This grass has often been confused with Kentucky bluegrass, from which it differs in its flattened, wiry stems, its shorter leaf blades, and its narrower and more compressed flower head. (Figs. 2 and 3.)

Canada bluegrass, known also as English bluegrass, is a perennial, bluish green in color, and forms a complete turf through new individuals originating from root-stocks. Contradictory accounts have often been given as to its agricultural value because of its having been confused with Kentucky bluegrass in association with which it is often grown.

Like other bluegrasses, this plant will grow in a great variety of soils, even upon those so poor and thin that other grasses commonly fail. It is commonly found on old dry creek banks, in open woods, and chapparal, on moist and even wet meadows, and in well-drained parks. In altitude it grows best from a little above sea level to about 9,000 elevation.

Extensive chemical analysis and some feeding tests indicate that Canada bluegrass is nutritious though probably of somewhat less food value than Kentucky bluegrass because, the former contains more crude fiber, only part of which is digestible. It is eaten ravenously by all classes of stock and they seem to make very satisfactory growth and gains on it.

Nevada Bluegrass.

(*P. Nevadensis*.)

Prominent among the native grasses is Nevada bluegrass. It occurs chiefly on the high summer ranges from British Columbia to California, throughout Nevada, Colorado, and in Montana.

It is a tufted perennial with smooth, erect stems $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high. The leaves originate chiefly from the base and are somewhat rough, inrolled and from 6 to 12 inches long. The seed head is narrow and about 4 inches long.

Nevada bluegrass is an extremely drought-resistant species and occurs on the plains, dry meadows, and on loose sandy or loamy soil of varying fertility. It does well where there is abundant rain, but doesn't die out where the soil gets fairly dry.

Nevada bluegrass contributes a great deal to the feed supply from early spring until the end of the regular summer grazing season. It is palatable to all classes of stock, sheep consuming the leaf blades as closely as they do the leaves of the more palatable weeds provided the stand is not too dense. The seed habits are evidently good and seed-

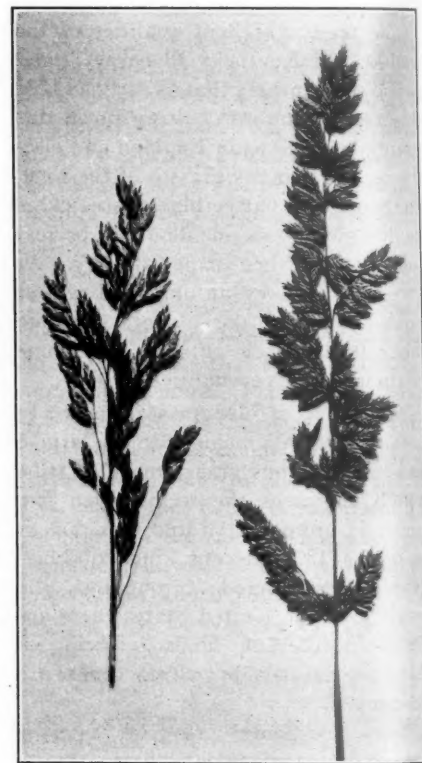


Fig. 3. To the left is shown a flower head of Kentucky bluegrass and to the right Canada bluegrass. The former is pyramidal in shape while the latter is much elongated.

ling plants are found wherever soil and moisture conditions are at all favorable if the seed crop is allowed to ripen before the lands are cropped.

Little Bluegrass.

(*P. Sandbergii*.)

This bluegrass is very similar to several other species, both in appearance

and forage value, and will therefore furnish a typical example of native bluegrasses in general.

Little bluegrass is a tufted perennial with slender stems $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The leaves are numerous, very slender and fine in texture. The flower head, as shown in Fig. 3, is narrow and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long.

Occurring as it does, from British Columbia to Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and California, this grass enjoys a wide distribution. It is commonly found throughout the sagebrush, open timber and on well-drained parks both of deep and thin soils. It is often the most conspicuous grass on scablands and rocky soils. As the habitat would indicate, it is an exceptionally drought-resistant plant and produces a fair amount of forage when many other plants fail.

This grass, like practically all the bluegrasses, is very palatable to all classes of stock at all times in the season. Even when the herbage becomes dry in the autumn cattle and horses graze it with relish. Since little bluegrass is widely distributed and occurs fairly densely in favorable situations, it, like many of its close relatives, furnishes a great deal of valuable feed.

The Chemical Analysis of Plants.

Innumerable chemical analyses have been made of the bluegrasses as well as of other important plant groups. Upon careful study of the untiring work of the chemist it is found that the analysis of a grass, or any food-stuff for that matter, is not necessarily a safe basis upon which to judge the feed value.

Chemical analysis may vary a great deal in the same kind or variety of plants, and indeed, it varies widely in different parts of the same plant. As the reader will recall, the chemical analysis is made on the basis of dry weight of the plant and is divided into five groups of constituents, namely, crude protein, fats, carbohydrates, crude fiber, and ash.

Protein is the constituent that is considered as holding first rank as it is the chief flesh-forming nutrient and is, therefore, absolutely essential to

the animal. The value and price of food-stuffs are largely based upon the amount and digestibility of the protein. Of course, the carbohydrates, like some of the other substances, are important too, but they occur in ample amounts in practically all feeds.

Chemical analysis unfortunately can in no sense be relied upon to show the amount of the constituents present that the animal can digest and assimilate. Feeding experiments only can be relied upon to do that. With an unknown

feed loses strength due to the rains leaching out the protein. By means of chemical analysis it has been possible to determine exactly when supplemental feeding should be started and in that way loss in weight and even death of the stock has been avoided.

In selecting the sample for analysis care should, of course, be taken to secure exactly the part of the plant grazed. The sample should be air-dried as soon as collected and should be wrapped in oil paper or other impervious material which will adequately preserve and protect it from the weather.

FROM TEXAS.

Conditions in this part of the country have been better than they are this fall. We had a late dry spring, the rainfall during the summer being below the average. We are going into the winter with less grass than usual, which looks like another feed bill.

Quite a number of the irrigated farmers are buying aged ewes for early lambs and will let the old ewes go to market after getting rid of the lamb about Easter. This method has proved very profitable in the past, and we trust will continue so in the future.

MARSH LEA, Texas.

WOOL GROWER IN CHICAGO.

There is considerable sentiment developing in favor of moving the National Wool Grower to some more eastern city, preferably Chicago. If the paper could be brought that far east, it would reach a class of people who need it most as well as obtain many new subscribers. Anyway eastern sheepmen are entitled to the benefits of such a paper just as much as western men, and Chicago would be a central location for most of them. Why not move it?

J. E. P.

Robinson Crusoe lived on an island all alone. He co-operated with no one and no one worked with him. Many woolgrowers do likewise.

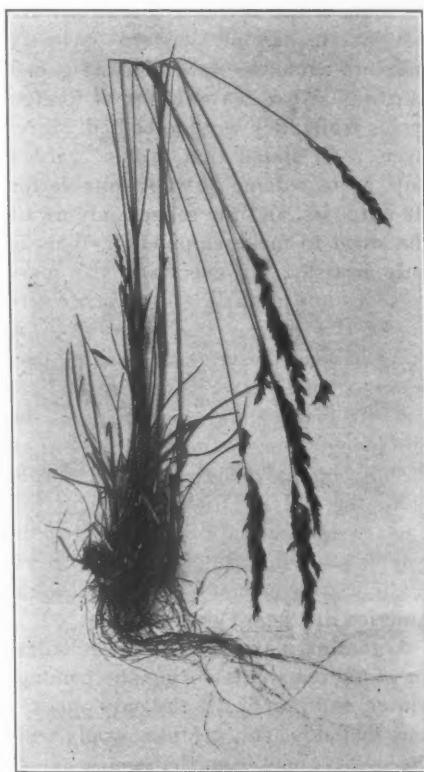


Fig. 4. Little Bluegrass. This is one of the most aggressive and drought-resistant of the bluegrasses. Like its relatives it is very palatable and nutritious.

forage plant a chemical analysis can throw no light either on palatability or digestibility. On the other hand, analysis made of a feed as well as of the feces following digestion of a given food-stuff will show definitely the amount of the plant nutrients assimilated by the animal. Chemical analyses have in some instances had a direct bearing on supplemental feeding. Where stock is wintered on the range, for example, it often happens that the

The Boston Wool Market

By Our Boston Correspondent.

SEPTEMBER has witnessed a radical improvement in the local wool wool market, both as to the volume of transfers and the feeling of confidence shown on every hand. Manufacturers, as well as wool men, appear to have become convinced that there is to be no cheap wool to be had during the coming winter, and that the best time to secure a satisfactory stock of the better wools is when they are to be had. The temper of the British authorities, as expressed in public documents and private letters from England and the Colonies, indicates that there is little chance of getting any great weight of wool from either the United Kingdom or Australasia this season. Certainly no such exports as were made last year from Australia and New Zealand will be available for American buyers.

This is a very serious matter for American manufactures, as shown by the following table prepared by J. H. Wheelock & Co., giving the purchases for America in the two Colonies for the past eight years:

Year	New Zealand	Aus'lia & Tasmania	Total
Ending	land Bales	Bales	Bales
June 30, 1909	12,500	104,162	115,662
June 30, 1910	25,000	112,491	137,491
June 30, 1911	7,000	37,630	44,630
June 30, 1912	12,000	53,250	65,250
June 30, 1913	21,000	19,929	40,929
June 30, 1914	24,931	90,265	115,196
June 30, 1915	5,199	229,697	234,896
June 30, 1916	82,718	481,715	564,433

Involved in the above is an enormous weight of fine and medium combing wool, for which substitutes must be found, if the American mills are to have such another prosperous year as that just past. The domestic clip is not large enough to supply the needs of the country, and with buyers restricted in their operations to the Cape Colony and South America, there is a good prospect that every pound of domestic wool suitable for mill uses will be wanted at full prices before the sea-

son is over. Wool men say that this is at the bottom of the big demand for Territory fine wools of any reasonable combing quality, developed during the last half of September, and explains why some of the shrewdest mill buyers in the trade have been buying so freely of late.

It is reported that the American mill has not been operating as freely as some of the others, but that concern bought steadily in Western primary markets while the new clip was going, and was also a heavy buyer of foreign wools while they were to be had. Moreover, it is hinted that it has "yarded out" a big volume of wool suitable for its purposes, and the sellers only await the word to make shipments. This is only hearsay, however, and the market does not need the slightest bolstering of this nature. Considerable progress has now been made towards disposing of the better Territory clips, and the market may be said to be in full swing. For the moment, sellers of these wools have the market practically to themselves, though offerings of Cape wools are still being made in fair volume, and rumors of large transfers of the early contracted wools in South America are heard on the street.

Argentina must be the main reliance for crossbred wools during the coming winter, and practically the only opposition that domestic medium wools will have must come from that source. Just at present medium grades are rather neglected, though occasional lots of choice three-eighths-blood Territories and fleeces are noted as changing hands, but the bulk of the recent transfers have been made up of fine staple and half-blood, with a fair amount of fine and fine medium clothing. Much of this wool has been taken in the original bags, though a good many graded lots were also included. It is a common remark heard in the leading wool houses, that it seems more like an "old-fashioned wool market" than has been the case for a long time, and

a corresponding feeling of confidence and buoyancy is noted everywhere.

There does not appear to be any longer any question about the successful marketing of the Territory clip, though the high prices have made buyers a little careful as to loading up heavily, unless the outlet for the goods was already in sight. Yet there is a fear that the best of the wools will be gone when needed, unless an effort is made to secure them now, hence the recent activity. Metcalf's buying of Montanas has been the leading feature of the month, and he is credited with having secured several million pounds of the cream of the wools of that state's production. Passaic and other New Jersey and Pennsylvania mills have also been free buying in this market, the total transfers for the past three weeks being estimated at 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds.

While this activity has been noted, actual changes in prices have not been particularly noticeable. Indeed, a majority of the wool men seem to think that a notable success was scored in preventing any slump in values during the dullness which prevailed during summer. That is over now, and an upward trend is noticed in prices. Scoured values of Territory wools are about as follows: Fine staple, 86 to 90 cents; half-blood staple, 85 to 87 cents; three-eighths-blood staple, 80 to 82 cents; quarter-blood staple, 73 to 75 cents; fine clothing, 80 to 82 cents; fine medium clothing, 76 to 80 cents; twelve-months' Texas, 80 to 85 cents; eight-months' Texas, 70 to 75 cents.

Some of the houses absolutely refuse to give out details of their sales, and consequently only typical sales can be noted. During the month these have included 75,000 pounds common and braid Territory at 36½ cents; 300 bags twelve-months' Texas at 31 cents; 100 bags fine No. 1 scoured New Mexican at 75 cents; 50,000 pounds fine medium Utah at 27 cents, or 80 cents clean; moderate lots of fine and fine medium

Idaho, Wyoming and Utah wool at 80 to 82 cents clean; about 1,000,000 pounds, fine medium and half-blood and three-eighths-blood combing, with the current range of scoured values; 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 pounds Montana wool at 34 to 36 cents, or 85 to 90 cents clean; about a million pounds Territory wool at private terms; 300,000 pounds at private terms, both the last lots including original and graded lots, with the demand mainly for staple and half-blood; 900 bags original Dakota wool at 34 to 37 cents; 20,000 pounds Idaho three-eighths-blood at private terms; 100,000 pounds original Nevada, a very choice lot, at 36½ cents, or 80 cents clean; 100 bags scoured three-eighths-blood at 70 cents; 25,000 pounds Utah quarter-blood, 1,000 bags original Montana at 33 to 36 cents, or 83 to 85 cents clean; 125,000 pounds Idaho three-eighths-blood at 36 cents; 300,000 pounds, various grades, at private terms; 500,000 pounds twelve and eight-months' Texas, at current rates; 200,000 pounds half-blood Dakota at 37 cents, or 80 cents clean; 100,000 pounds three-eighths-blood Soda Springs at 37 cents, or 80 cents clean; 150,000 pounds half-blood Soda Springs at 34 cents, or 85 cents clean; 700 bags Montana at private terms; 150 bags scoured No. 1 New Mexican at 75 cents; 22,000 pounds fine Territory at private terms; 10,000 eight-months' Texas at private terms; and 850,000 pounds, various grades, at private terms.

Moderate sales are also noted of scoured Territories, not included in the above list, with an increasing demand late in the month, and a general upward tendency to prices. Some choice lots sold well up to 80 cents for fine white wool, though the bulk of the sales of choice have been at 76 to 78 cents, with average fine and fine medium at 70 to 75 cents, and off and stained lots down to 60 to 70 cents, as to quality and condition. Scoured No. 1 New Mexican have sold at 72 to 75 cents, and similar wools are quotable at about the same figures.

Pulled wools have been rather quiet, though lately an improved demand is

noted. Lambs B supers have been accumulating during the summer and early fall, but pullers are very stiff, and concessions are hard to get. New York pullers are holding their best lambs' wools at 56 to 58 cents, with shorter and poorer lots at 51 to 54 cents. This would indicate a scoured cost of the top sorts well up to 70 cents. Better-stapled wools are now coming forward, and the worsted people, who are in the market for pulled combing wools, will soon be able to operate. Old scoured B supers, winter pulling, are in very moderate supply, and the few offering are firmly held, though they have been going slowly all summer. Eastern B supers

at 41 cents, and three-eighths-blood combing at 42 cents; 10,000 pounds XX Ohio at 36 cents; 100,000 pounds fine unwashed delaine at private terms; 100,000 pounds quarter-blood combing at 41½ cents; 100,000 pounds three-eighths-blood combing at 42 cents; 50,000 pounds half-blood combing at 40 cents; 600,000 pounds, mainly washed and unwashed delaine, at private terms; 75,000 pounds half-blood combing at 40 cents, and 60,000 pounds quarter-blood combing at 41 cents. Other typical sales of fleeces have included 50,000 pounds Michigan half blood combing at 34 cents, 100,000 pounds Indiana quarter-blood combing at 40 cents, half-blood Michigan



967 Jack Rabbits Killed In Nevada With 40 Pounds of Poisoned Alfalfa Leaves.

are quotable at 67 to 70 cents and Western Bs at 65 to 67 cents.

Ohio fleeces have shown even more strength than Territories, though perhaps they have not moved with the same relative freedom. Much inquiry is noted, manufacturers showing a great deal of interest, and consequently holders are exceedingly firm. Transfers for the month have included 75,000 pounds, mixed grades, at private terms; a good lot of quarter-blood combing at 40 cents; 75,000 pounds half-blood combing at 40 cents; 300,000 pounds, various grades, at private terms; 100,000 pounds three-eighths-blood at 42 cents; 50,000 pounds odds and ends at various prices; 200,000 pounds, including fine washed delaine

fed sheep's wool at 34 cents, Michigan quarter-blood combing at 40 cents, and New England and Indiana quarter-blood combing at the same price.

Greasy foreign wools have continued to move as freely as the limited stocks of combing Australians will permit. The market is well sold on Australian combing 64s to 70s, and such wools command almost fabulous prices. Sales of the month have been largely made up of inferior Australians, though some good lots have changed hands on the basis of 85 to 90 cents, and as high as 92 to 93 cents for a particularly choice lot of 66s to 70s. Inferior Australians have sold down to 70 cents for short wools, a high price, quality considered. Combing Capes have been transferred

at prices ranging from 60 to 65 cents for short clothing wools up to 82 to 83 cents for choice combing, the latter in the last week. Scoured wools have continued to move freely, Capes bringing 60 to 65 cents, and upward for better lots and 70 to 80 cents for Australians. Carbonized Australians have taken a wide range, lots selling from 65 to 80 cents and above.

South American wools have been in small supply for desirable crossbreds, most of the interest during the month being in the wools now being shorn, and which have been placed under contract to local buyers to the tune of 15,000 bales, according to the latest estimates. Heavy transfers are reported to have been made in this market at a figure that would net the original buyers five cents or more a pound, some of these transfers being made even before the wool was shorn. South American markets are exceedingly firm, the latest quotations from thence being on the basis of 43 to 44 cents for round lots of Buenos Aires and 48 to 49 cents for round lots of Montevideo wool, cost and freight laid down here.

Receipts of both foreign and domestic wool have fallen off materially, the total for the month of September being 13,101,820 pounds, including 9,750,814 pounds domestic and 3,351,006 pounds foreign. For the same month in 1915, the total receipts were 19,870,782 pounds, including 11,840,942 pounds domestic and 8,029,840 pounds foreign.

Since January 1, 1916, aggregate receipts, as compiled at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, have been 379,267,258 pounds, including 176,111,287 pounds domestic and 203,155,971 pounds foreign. This compares with 348,539,823 pounds for the same period in 1915, of which 152,577,208 pounds were domestic and 195,962,615 pounds were foreign.

Shipments of wool for September were 17,241,781 pounds, against 18,462,668 pounds for the same month last year. Total shipments from and including January 1, 1916, have been 243,977,925 pounds, compared with 200,938,644 pounds for the same period in 1915.

CONTRACTING DOES NOT PAY.

Said a Boise, Idaho, woolgrower to our representative. "It's a pretty dangerous thing for a sheepman to sell his wool or lambs before they reach the market. Last month I started to Chicago with 2400 lambs. While feeding at Laramie, Wyoming a packer buyer approached me, and I finally sold him 1200 head at \$6.50 each. I thought this was all they would bring on the market. I went on in with the other 1200 head, and believe me, they net \$6.90. By selling I lost forty cents on 1200 lambs, amounting to \$480 on the lot. Of course \$6.50 was a good price, but if they were worth more, the grower should have the benefit of that. The next time I ship lambs, I am going down on the passenger train and send an employee with the lambs. He won't have authority to sell them, even if he is offered \$10 per head."

FAVORS A LEASE LAW.

I note in the paper that the National Wool Growers' convention has been postponed until January, 1917, and I believe that date is more suitable for the majority of the sheepmen than an earlier date. I believe something should be done before that time in regard to the classification of the public range. If our sheep range is to be preserved, I believe with Mr. Hagenbarth that there is no time to lose and if the United States has to depend on its own resources for the production of wool, there is only one way to do it and that is to classify the range and lay aside all lands unfit for agriculture, for grazing purposes only. These could be leased to the stockmen in the vicinity. I believe the majority of sheepmen would now favor a lease law. What we need badly is permanency of tenure in our land holdings. That is the whole secret of the great success of the sheep business in Australia, Argentine, and New Zealand. The same applies to our great cattle industry, which made a great fight for the range in early days, but ultimately had to give way to the sheep in many cases. The cat-

tle industry actually needs more protection than the sheep industry. We need the settlers, to subdue the earth and make it fruitful; we need also a wool supply that will make us independent of the Great British Empire on whose realm the sun never sets. We all know from experience how quickly the majority of settlers drop into wheat, hogs, or bees. I think it would be a good idea to call a meeting of all the cattle and sheep growers of our Western states at an early date and by a unity of purpose a plan could be outlined for the disposal of the remaining public range that would be fair to the stockman as well as to the hungry settler.

JAMES DICKIE, Wyoming.

WYOMING LAMBS ALL SOLD.

October is the market month for the bulk of Wyoming lambs. Those raisers so situated that they can lamb early have already shipped, but the great bulk of the lambs are dropped in May, and this is as soon as they are ready to go. Most of them go to the feed lot. This year practically all lambs have been contracted from one to eight months before they are to be delivered. Many early contracts were made by Colorado feeders and speculators at around 7½ cents. Later the Nebraska feeders jumped in and took what they could get at around 8 cents, and even a little more, and a few Colorado stragglers picked up some bunches at these latter prices.

At this writing the number of lambs in central Wyoming still unsold is so small that it is hardly mentionable. Delivery is already beginning, and will be practically completed this month. Most sales are made by weight, weighing to be done at loading station, after 12 hours shrink. Some few outfits sold by the head, but most buyers want what they pay for, and the head price is generally made safe enough for the buyer. Old ewes have also been contracted in considerable number at varying prices according to quality. Five cents a pound and \$5 a head have been popular prices.

R. W.

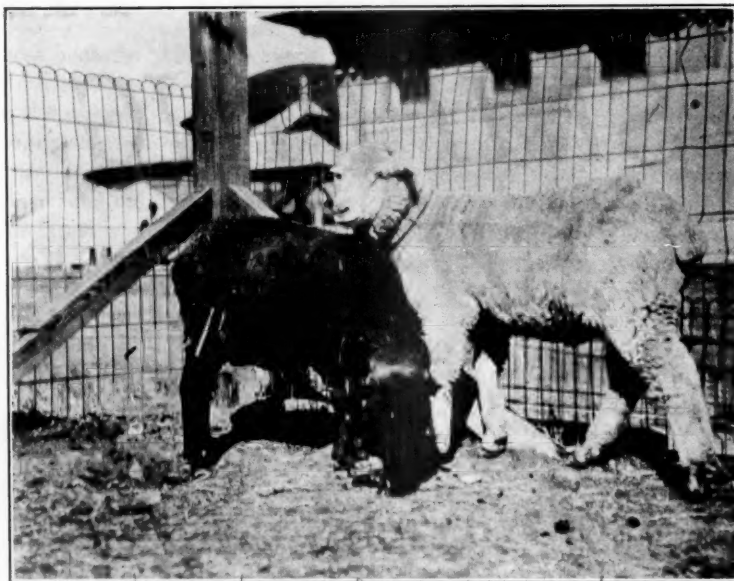
WHEN YOU ARE SHIPPING SHEEP

You can always be assured of the
full measure of satisfaction
if you bill them to

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

CHICAGO	SOUTH OMAHA	DENVER	SIoux CITY
EAST ST. LOUIS	KANSAS CITY	SO. ST. JOSEPH	
SO. ST. PAUL	EAST BUFFALO	FORT WORTH	EL PASO

A Rambouillet Demonstration



This photograph was taken at the Utah State Fair, October fifth, and represents a common, little, black range ewe and her five-months-old lamb. The ewe and her lamb are just as they came from the pasture and have never been fed. They were publicly weighed at the State Fair in the presence of many sheepmen. **The ewe weighed 64 pounds, her lamb, 85 pounds. The lamb was sired by a registered Rambouillet ram.** Good judges declared the lamb a choice mutton lamb, still he carried a dense fleece.

The time is close at hand when Rambouillet range ewes will sell at unheard of prices. The only way to be sure of a supply of these ewes is to breed to Rambouillet rams this fall.

For information about the Rambouillet, write to

American Rambouillet Breeders' Association

Dwight Lincoln, Sec'y, Milford Center, Ohio

The National Wool Grower

Published Monthly by the National Wool Growers' Association Company
(Incorporated)

Published at 718 McIntyre Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

Edited by the Secretary

Subscription One Dollar Per Year. Entered as Second-Class Matter January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under Act March 3 1879.

THE 640-ACRE HOMESTEAD.

On January 18, the House of Representatives passed a bill granting a grazing homestead of 640 acres to every individual, who has not used his homestead rights, and allowing those who had taken 160 or 320 acres and who still resided on it, to take enough more land to make a total of 640 acres, provided this additional land lay within twenty miles of the original homestead. After this bill passed the House, the NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION and the American National Live Stock Association each sent a committee to Washington to urge Congress to classify the remaining public domain before changing the homestead laws, and in the event that this could not be secured, to seek amendments in the bill that would make it less destructive of Western live stock interests. The Public Lands Committee of the Senate heard the arguments of the stockmen, and it was hoped would heed their requests. After this hearing, the Senate took no action on the bill whatever until the closing minutes of the closing day of the session, and then without objection or protest from any senator unanimously passed the bill. The Senate Public Lands Committee, however, had recommended some amendments, which were adopted and, therefore, the bill must now go to a conference between members of the House and the Senate before it goes to the President for his signature. Congress will meet again in December, and we have no doubt that this bill will become a law before

January first. Those in the best position to judge believe that within two years under this bill more than one-half of the remaining public domain will be taken up. This means a material reduction in the numbers of sheep and cattle grazed in the West. No one believes that one section of grazing land will support a family, but this fact will not prevent its settlement. It is certain that millions of acres will be taken by land speculators, who after a few years will sell their holdings to some stockman, probably not the one who is now using it. If this land is worth \$3 per acre, a section will bring to the speculator \$1,920. As title may be secured in three years that will be earning \$640 per year, or as much as thousands of families now earn. This is the feature that will induce settlement, and disorganize our stock industry for several years.

On another page we publish the full text of this bill, and we urge every user of the public domain to read it carefully and prepare to take advantage of its provisions.

STOCK TRAILS.

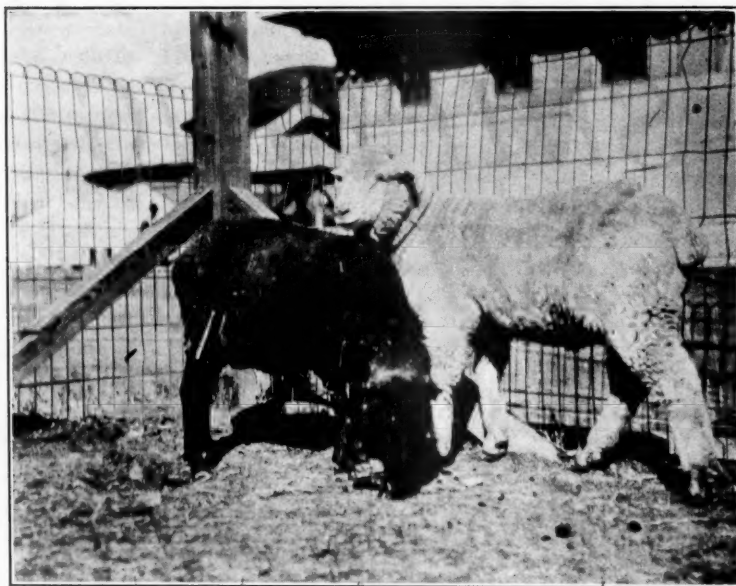
More than a year ago, the NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION suggested to the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Interior the necessity of withdrawing land from settlement to be used by stockmen in moving their stock to National Forests and railroad shipping points. With increasing settlement, it became more difficult to get stock through the country and in

some sections, stockmen gave up their ranges for lack of driveways. Under existing laws it seemed that no one had authority to withdraw land for stock driveways. The Association, therefore, had a measure prepared giving the Secretary of Interior authority to make these withdrawals. However, before it could be submitted, the one section grazing homestead bill passed the House and it was amended to provide for driveways one-fourth of a section wide. Then when the bill appeared before the Public Lands Committee of the Senate, the joint committee of stockmen asked that this section be amended so that the Secretary of Interior would have authority to withdraw the land "needed" for driveways without limiting the area to one-fourth mile wide. These driveways are going to become very important avenues of commerce and the continuance of a large part of our live stock industry will depend on the liberality with which they are granted. The matter is of much interest to the government itself for unless numerous driveways are granted, grazing in the National Forests will cease, resulting in a loss of revenue and increase of fire hazard. Stockmen in the different sections should now be getting together and arranging to recommend the withdrawal of land needed for driveways as settlement will rapidly follow the 640-acre homestead bill next spring.

LONGER BREEDING SEASON.

For some unknown reasons most of the Western ewe flocks contained a large percentage of dry ewes this spring. In fact, in most years too many dry ewes are in evidence. In the old days when wool returned as much revenue as lambs this did not matter so much, but with about seventy per cent of the sheepman's total income now from lambs, and as wool no longer pays any considerable portion of the year's expenses, it is important to increase the lamb crop by every possible means. No one has ever satisfactorily explained the reason for so many dry ewes and probably it is not explain-

A Rambouillet Demonstration



This photograph was taken at the Utah State Fair, October fifth, and represents a common, little, black range ewe and her five-months-old lamb. The ewe and her lamb are just as they came from the pasture and have never been fed. They were publicly weighed at the State Fair in the presence of many sheepmen. **The ewe weighed 64 pounds, her lamb, 85 pounds. The lamb was sired by a registered Rambouillet ram.** Good judges declared the lamb a choice mutton lamb, still he carried a dense fleece.

The time is close at hand when Rambouillet range ewes will sell at unheard of prices. The only way to be sure of a supply of these ewes is to breed to Rambouillet rams this fall.

For information about the Rambouillet, write to
American Rambouillet Breeders' Association
Dwight Lincoln, Sec'y, Milford Center, Ohio

The National Wool Grower

Published Monthly by the National Wool Growers' Association Company
(Incorporated)

Published at 718 McIntyre Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

Edited by the Secretary

Subscription One Dollar Per Year. Entered as Second-Class Matter January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under Act March 3 1879.

THE 640-ACRE HOMESTEAD.

On January 18, the House of Representatives passed a bill granting a grazing homestead of 640 acres to every individual, who has not used his homestead rights, and allowing those who had taken 160 or 320 acres and who still resided on it, to take enough more land to make a total of 640 acres, provided this additional land lay within twenty miles of the original homestead. After this bill passed the House, the NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION and the American National Live Stock Association each sent a committee to Washington to urge Congress to classify the remaining public domain before changing the homestead laws, and in the event that this could not be secured, to seek amendments in the bill that would make it less destructive of Western live stock interests. The Public Lands Committee of the Senate heard the arguments of the stockmen, and it was hoped would heed their requests. After this hearing, the Senate took no action on the bill whatever until the closing minutes of the closing day of the session, and then without objection or protest from any senator unanimously passed the bill. The Senate Public Lands Committee, however, had recommended some amendments, which were adopted and, therefore, the bill must now go to a conference between members of the House and the Senate before it goes to the President for his signature. Congress will meet again in December, and we have no doubt that this bill will become a law before

January first. Those in the best position to judge believe that within two years under this bill more than one-half of the remaining public domain will be taken up. This means a material reduction in the numbers of sheep and cattle grazed in the West. No one believes that one section of grazing land will support a family, but this fact will not prevent its settlement. It is certain that millions of acres will be taken by land speculators, who after a few years will sell their holdings to some stockman, probably not the one who is now using it. If this land is worth \$3 per acre, a section will bring to the speculator \$1,920. As title may be secured in three years that will be earning \$640 per year, or as much as thousands of families now earn. This is the feature that will induce settlement, and disorganize our stock industry for several years.

On another page we publish the full text of this bill, and we urge every user of the public domain to read it carefully and prepare to take advantage of its provisions.

STOCK TRAILS.

More than a year ago, the NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION suggested to the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Interior the necessity of withdrawing land from settlement to be used by stockmen in moving their stock to National Forests and railroad shipping points. With increasing settlement, it became more difficult to get stock through the country and in

some sections, stockmen gave up their ranges for lack of driveways. Under existing laws it seemed that no one had authority to withdraw land for stock driveways. The Association, therefore, had a measure prepared giving the Secretary of Interior authority to make these withdrawals. However, before it could be submitted, the one section grazing homestead bill passed the House and it was amended to provide for driveways one-fourth of a section wide. Then when the bill appeared before the Public Lands Committee of the Senate, the joint committee of stockmen asked that this section be amended so that the Secretary of Interior would have authority to withdraw the land "needed" for driveways without limiting the area to one-fourth mile wide. These driveways are going to become very important avenues of commerce and the continuance of a large part of our live stock industry will depend on the liberality with which they are granted. The matter is of much interest to the government itself for unless numerous driveways are granted, grazing in the National Forests will cease, resulting in a loss of revenue and increase of fire hazard. Stockmen in the different sections should now be getting together and arranging to recommend the withdrawal of land needed for driveways as settlement will rapidly follow the 640-acre homestead bill next spring.

LONGER BREEDING SEASON.

For some unknown reasons most of the Western ewe flocks contained a large percentage of dry ewes this spring. In fact, in most years too many dry ewes are in evidence. In the old days when wool returned as much revenue as lambs this did not matter so much, but with about seventy per cent of the sheepman's total income now from lambs, and as wool no longer pays any considerable portion of the year's expenses, it is important to increase the lamb crop by every possible means. No one has ever satisfactorily explained the reason for so many dry ewes and probably it is not explain-

able. We think, however, if the rams were left in two weeks longer that the number of dry ewes would be reduced. Now, that the outfits are all smaller these late lambs could be cared for and the feeders are certain to pick them up at good prices.

It is also important that rams be well fed during breeding season and for a few weeks before. Many sheepmen are feeding their rams, and they report good results. We have had a dry season in many parts of the West, and rams are not likely to be in good condition. A small allowance of corn or cottonseed cake, we think will prove an excellent investment.

PROTEST AGAINST CANCELLING 10-CAR RATES

October 4, 1916.

Interstate Commerce Commission,
Washington, D. C.

The Union Pacific System has issued supplement 17 to Oregon Short Line Tariff No. 2062B-I. C. C. 1781, which cancels the ten-car rates maintained on sheep between the states of Montana, Utah, Idaho, or Wyoming. This supplement is issued September 20, effective November 1, 1916.

The National Wool Growers' Association, representing the shippers using these ten-car rates, asks for the suspension of this supplement until your honorable commission has heard our complaint and given the matter due consideration.

These ten-car rates are of vital importance to our Western live stock interests, and their importance increases from year to year. These rates are used by stockmen in spring and fall for the transportation of their breeding stock from range to range. The territory in which these rates apply is marked by distinct areas used either for summer or winter grazing and unfit for grazing at other seasons. These ranges lie hundreds of miles from each other, and formerly it was custom to trail stock from one to the other. Now the agricultural lands that lie between these grazing grounds have been taken up by farmers, and it is no longer pos-

sible to drive the stock overland, hence they have to be shipped via the railroads. As the stock must be shipped to these ranges, and then shipped back again, it is clear that the rate covering this movement must be low or the shipper could not afford to pay it. These grazing areas in some cases consist of government land, but much of them consist of lands purchased from the railroads. Many of these lands were purchased without any intimation that the existing ten-car rates would ever be disturbed, and if they are now withdrawn much embarrassment will come to the stockmen using these ranges.

In the territory involved in these rates, the railroads maintain no rates except the ten-car rate on breeding stock; the only other rate being the customary rate used for the shipment of fat stock. In most of the decisions of your commission involving live stock rates, you have recognized the necessity of a lower rate on breeding and feeding stock than on fat stock. Thus, in opinion 2143, involving rates on live stock from Arizona to California, your commission provided rates for breeding and feeding sheep of 85 per cent of the rate maintained on fat stock. Again, in the Oklahoma case your commission prescribed that rates on feeding and breeding sheep should not exceed 75 per cent of the rate on fat sheep. As these ten-car rates are used exclusively for the transportation of breeding sheep, the railroads in making a low rate have simply applied the spirit of the commission's decisions.

If your commission now causes these ten-car rates to be canceled that will leave in effect nothing but the one car rate which would be prohibitive for traffic of this kind. The only precedent that we find for the commission's action in causing the withdrawal of these ten-car rates is in the Woodward and Bennet case No. 5690-29 I. C. This case involved multiple car rates between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles and was used for transporting fat stock to market. The ten-car rates, which it is now sought to abolish, are rates involving the movement of breeding

sheep between ranges. In deciding the Woodward and Bennet case, your commission said: "Defendants will be expected to eliminate them from its tariffs and to establish in lieu thereof car-load rates applicable to any number of cars. There is no basis of record for determining the amount of such rates, but it does not follow, as a matter of course, that they should be as high as the present rates for single car lots." While the commission made this statement in March, 1914, it did follow that the railroad simply withdrew its multiple car rates, leaving the one car rate in effect as the only rate, and it is in effect yet. Under this multiple car rate, the rate for twenty cars or over was \$99, which, when withdrawn, left only a rate of \$133. And it will follow that if our ten-car rates are cancelled the rate in effect will be the one car rate and before it could be modified, some one would have to present the case to your commission, which would involve a delay of about two years.

In condemning multiple car rates, it is frequently asserted that they are a discrimination against the small shipper; this, however, does not apply to the rates concerned in this appeal for there is no demand to ship breeding sheep between the points involved in less than ten car lots.

In view of the facts herein set forth, we appeal to your commission to suspend the supplement herein mentioned until such time as the reasonableness of the matter can be determined.

Respectfully submitted,
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS'
ASSOCIATION.

A NOTABLE AUSTRALIAN RAM.

The highest priced ram sold in Australia in recent years was Lord Charles at the Sydney sheep sale in July, 1915. He sold at private treaty for \$10,000 and recently five of his half sisters sold in Sydney at \$500 each. Lord Charles was sired by Sir Charles, a ram that sold twice at \$5,000 and once at \$7,500. It is reported that Lord Charles was bred to over 300 ewes during 1916.

UTAH STATE FAIR AWARDS.

The following awards were made in the sheep division at the Utah State Fair:

RAMBOUILLET.

Ram, 2 years and over—First, Quealy-Peterson Sheep Company; second and third, John H. Seely.

Ram, 1 year and under 2—First, second and third, Quealy-Peterson Sheep Company.

Ewe, 2 years or over—First, second and third, Quealy-Peterson Sheep Company.

Champion ram—Quealy-Peterson Sheep Company.

Champion ewe—Quealy-Peterson Sheep Company.

COTSWOLD.

Ram, 2 years and over—First, Deseret Sheep Company; second and third, J. R. Allen.

Ram, 1 year and under 2—First, second and third, Deseret Sheep Company.

Ram, under 1 year—First, second and third, Deseret Sheep Company.

Ewe, 2 years or over—First, J. R. Allen; second, Deseret Sheep Company; third, J. R. Allen.

Ewe, 1 year and under 2—First, Deseret Sheep Company; second, J. R. Allen; third, Deseret Sheep Company.

Ewe, under 1 year—First and second, J. R. Allen; third, Deseret Sheep Company.

Breeders' pen—First, Deseret Sheep Company; second, J. R. Allen.

Flock—First, Deseret Sheep Company; second and third, J. R. Allen.

Champion ram, any age—Deseret Sheep Company.

Champion ewe, any age—J. R. Allen.

LINCOLNS.

Ram, 2 years or over—First, second and third, J. R. Allen.

Ram, 1 year and under 2—First, second, and third, J. R. Allen.

Ram, under 1 year—First, second and third, J. R. Allen.

Ewe, 2 years or over—First, second and third, J. R. Allen.

Ewe, 1 year and under 2—First, second and third, J. R. Allen.

Ewe, under 1 year—First, second and third, J. R. Allen.

Breeder's pen—First and second, J. R. Allen.

Flock—First, second and third, J. R. Allen.

Champion ram—J. R. Allen.

Champion ewe—J. R. Allen.

SHROPSHIRE.

Ram, 2 years or over—First and second, Knollin & Finch.

Ram, 1 year and under 2—First, second and third, Knollin & Finch.

Ram, under 1 year—First and second, Knollin & Finch.

Ewe, 2 years or over—First, Knollin & Finch.

Ewe, 1 year and under 2—First, Knollin & Finch.

Ewe, under 1 year—First, Knollin & Finch.

Breeder's pen—First, Knollin & Finch.

Flock—First, Knollin & Finch.

Champion ram—Knollin & Finch.

Champion ewe—Knollin & Finch.

HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.

Ram, 2 years and over—First, second and third, J. R. Allen.

Ram, 1 year and under 2—First and second, J. J. Craner. third, J. R. Allen.

Ram, under 1 year—First, second and third, J. R. Allen.

Ewe, 2 years and over—First, second and third, J. R. Allen.

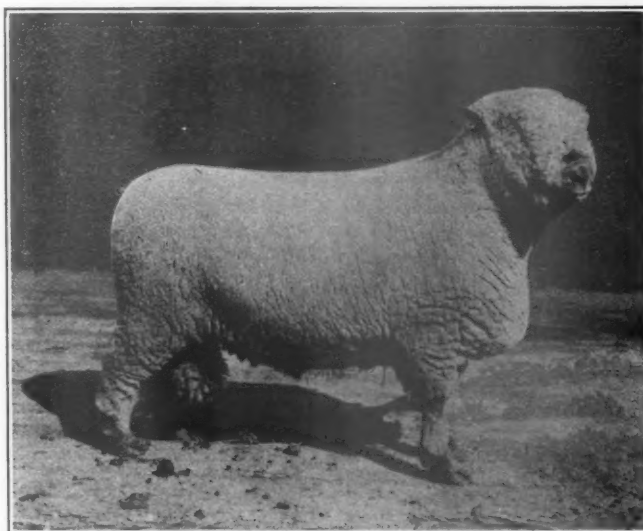
Ewe, 1 year and under 2—First, J. R. Allen; second and third, J. J. Craner.

THE OUTLOOK IN COLORADO.

By W. D. Miner, Sheep Feeder.

Colorado will feed to the limit during the coming season. Whether or not the game will be overdone remains to be seen. Colorado feeders have had two good years in succession, and there are people who consider that a bump is due. The great majority want something to put on feed and such clamor for thin lambs as is now heard is without precedent.

It must be admitted that the horizon appears cloudless, but all this screaming about continued and undiluted prosperity must be taken with the pro-



Champion Shropshire Ram Utah State Fair owned by Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, Ida.

Ewe, under 1 year—First, second and third, J. R. Allen.

Breeder's pen—First and second, J. R. Allen.

Flock—First, second and third, J. R. Allen.

Champion ram—J. J. Craner.

Champion ewe—J. R. Allen.

FROM MANILA,

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Enclosed you will find an order for \$1.00 in payment of one year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Please mail the paper to my address.

FRANK C. GEARHART,
Philippine Islands.

verbial grain of salt. While I am not naturally a pessimist, I consider this an opportune moment to keep one's optics on the "safety first" sign. I never knew of a debauch that did not have a headache as its logical sequence.

That present high prices for practically everything are due in a large measure to the European war will not be disputed. Had that not occurred, we would have had a radically different set of trade conditions, and in shaping plans, even for the immediate future, it will be the part of discretion to figure with peace in Europe. When that occurs, readjustment will be necessary all over the world, precipitating a con-

dition even more chaotic than which existed after hostilities began two years ago. I know it is the popular thing to assert that industrial prosperity will continue after the war and that our bankers and editors are making strenuous effort to convince both themselves and the public to that effect, but this is nevertheless a good time to chart a close-to-shore course. Storms may not occur, but if they do, those caught under full sail will not be entitled to sympathy.

It has been a great season for the breeder, or the speculator who acquired his lambs early in the season at prices that now look like bargain rates. We

son lambs delivered in Wyoming shrank thirteen pounds on the way to Denver, and they were weighed accurately at both places. We are developing a feeder's market at Denver, and if Colorado feeders were wise, they would insist on buying them there.

Early-bought lambs are well worth the money. A lot of feeding stuff has been bought later in the season at \$8.35 @8.50 on the range and that they will be fed out at a profit does not look like what the gambling fraternity calls a "best bet." But it is no trouble to sell lambs. W. A. Snyder, of Hatcher and Snyder, who have handled 500,000 head this season, told me he was walk-

bulges, making the kind of markets that keep everybody guessing.

A lot of stuff has gone into Iowa cornfields. Those who own it are gambling on the weather. Under favorable meteorological conditions, they will get maximum results, but mud will force them to unload regardless of finish and market conditions. This may create bargain sales when half-fat stuff can be bought for a finish under cover well worth the money.

Mutton finishing is hardly a legitimate business at present; it is a mere gamble. An Iowa man I talked with recently professed to have cleaned up a lot of money last season, but it simmered down to the value of the manure left in the feed lot. Had he figured labor, interest, and other legitimate charges, he would have been out of pocket.

Doubtless we will have a high winter market, otherwise thousands of breeders will figure their balance sheets on the wrong side, but every rush will cause a break and unless the handwriting on the wall is illegible, the winter marketward movement will develop a series of rushes. The breeders and the speculator have already pocketed the profit on the winter lamb crop.

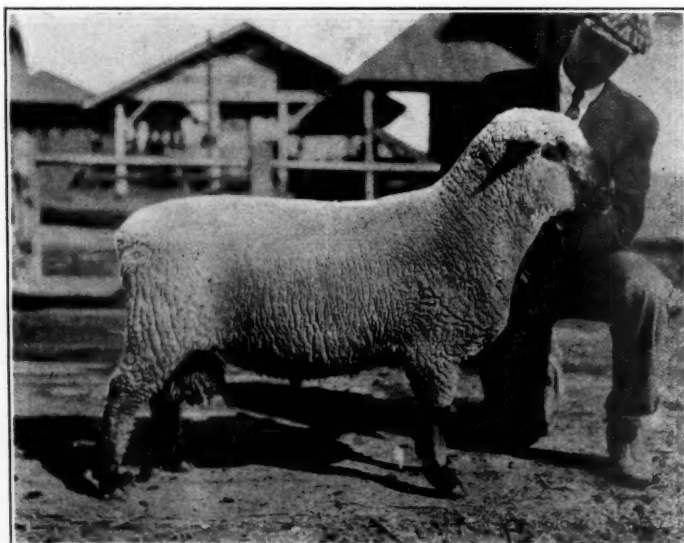
WILL FEED IN WYOMING.

The last time I attended the National Wool Growers' meeting at Salt Lake City, some one read a paper on the feeding of cotton seed cake, the particulars of which have escaped me.

Will you please write me fully about this?

Our winter range in the Big Horn Basin, Wyoming, is going to be short, and stock will have to be fed for a good part of the winter and spring. The hay crop is being pretty well bought up now at \$8 per ton, and there is not much more to be had even at that price. I am planning to feed corn or cotton seed cake and would like to have the experience of sheepmen with both feeds. JAMES DICKIE.

Another ram sale next year.



Champion Hampshire Ram Utah State Fair owned by J. J. Craner, Corrine, Utah.

may be averse to seeing the speculator pocket what looks to be easy money, but you must give him credit for astuteness. And, at that, he took a chance, thereby earning the money.

As I said before, Colorado will feed every lamb it can buy and will go back to coax breeders to part with their ewe stock. It is a veritable craze. Buying thin lambs weighed up on the range full of "poison," to use trade parlance, is expensive business. By "poison" I mean a fill that makes cost figure much higher than paper prices appear. They have become specialists in the art of blowing them up at delivery time, reduced it to an exact science. Last sea-

ing around the block to avoid prospective purchasers as they could sell two where one was available. That indicates how winter finishing would be overdone if the materials were available. Feed is high, corn costing \$1.65 per hundredweight and some of the lambs Colorado is putting in this fall will need to realize \$13 at Omaha or Chicago next spring to let feeders out whole.

I look for a wild winter market, with violent fluctuations. The stuff is being laid in high, the feed bill will be onerous and feeders nervous. Every rush will break prices. On the breaks feeders will hold back, loading on the

BOSTON WOOL PRICES.**Graded Wools.****Arizona.** Price

Choice fine combing	32@33
Average fine combing	30@31
Choice fine clothing	32@—
Average fine clothing	30@—
Choice half-blood	34@35
Average half-blood	32@33
Choice three-eighths blood	36@—
Average three-eighths blood	35@—
Choice quarter blood	37@—
Average quarter blood	35@—
Braid	35@—

Colorado.

Choice fine combing	30@—
Average fine combing	28@—
Choice fine clothing	28@—
Average fine clothing	26@—
Choice half-blood	32@36
Average half-blood	28@30
Choice three-eighths blood	36@40
Average three-eighths blood	30@33
Choice quarter-blood	38@—
Average quarter-blood	34@35
Braid	35@—

Idaho.

Choice fine combing	30@—
Average fine combing	29@—
Choice fine clothing	28@—
Average fine clothing	26@27
Choice half-blood	31@32
Average half-blood	29@30
Choice three-eighths blood	35@36
Average three-eighths blood	34@—
Choice quarter-blood	35@36
Average quarter-blood	33@34
Braid	35@—

Montana.

Choice fine combing	35@—
Average fine combing	33@34
Choice fine clothing	30@31
Average fine clothing	29@30
Choice half-blood	37@38
Average half-blood	36@—
Choice three-eighths blood	37@38
Average three-eighths blood	36@—
Choice quarter-blood	37@—
Average quarter-blood	36@—
Braid	35@—

New Mexico.

Choice fine combing	30@—
Average fine combing	27@28
Choice fine clothing	28@—
Average fine clothing	25@26

Choice half-blood	32@—
Average half-blood	30@—
Choice three-eighths blood	34@—
Average three-eighths blood	33@—
Choice quarter-blood	34@—
Average quarter blood	33@—
Braid	35@—

Oregon.

Choice fine combing	30@31
Average fine combing	28@29
Choice fine clothing	28@—
Average fine clothing	25@26
Choice half-blood	31@32
Average half-blood	30@—
Choice three-eighths blood	33@34
Average three-eighths blood	32@33
Choice quarter-blood	33@34
Average quarter-blood	32@33
Braid	35@—

Utah.

Choice Fine Combing	30@—
Average fine combing	28@29
Choice fine clothing	29@—
Average fine clothing	27@28
Choice half-blood	32@—
Average half-blood	30@31
Choice three-eighths blood	36@—
Average three-eighths blood	35@—
Choice quarter-blood	36@—
Average quarter-blood	35@—
Braid	36@—

Wyoming.

Choice fine combing	31@32
Average fine combing	29@30

Choice fine clothing	28@29
Average fine clothing	24@26
Choice half-blood	32@33
Average half-blood	31@32
Choice three-eighths blood	36@37
Average three-eighths blood	36@—
Choice quarter-blood	36@37
Average quarter-blood	35@36
Braid	35@—

Texas.**Clean Basis**

Fine 12 months	85
Fine 8 months	70
Fine fall	60

KILLING COYOTES.

I enclose picture and letter from R. W. Swingle, a trapper, who caught 59 coyotes, a bear and a wild cat on range I have secured in Magpie, Shepherd, Skull Crack and Cottonwood Canyons in Weber and Morgan counties, Utah. He caught these coyotes in two months last summer, and is now trapping on the winter range.

I pay him wages, also his expenses, and he gets the bounty, and I consider the money expended a splendid investment.

He traps systematically. I think the trapper should be encouraged. It is the best way to get rid of the coyotes. JOSEPH S. PEERY, Utah.

20,000 Choice Breeding Ewes FOR SALE

Write COFFIN BROS., North Yakima, Washington

Colorado Ewes For Sale

I am offering 8500 Colorado raised good breeding ewes for sale. They are at Espanola, New Mexico. Also 400 good rams.

Address G. L. MOFFATT, Buckman, New Mexico

**Read This Ad and Do Business With
FARMER'S COMMISSION
COMPANY**

Western Buying and Selling Agents of
**CATTLE, SHEEP, GOATS, HORSES,
GRAIN, SEEDS AND HONEY**

For Particulars Address
J. M. Russell, Mgr., Roosevelt, Utah

RESULTS OF RAM SALE.

Wherever a few sheepmen congregate and discuss their business you will not have to wait long until they talk about the ram sale at Salt Lake. Comments are various, but one thing is certain, and that is, that many growers were awakened to the fact that a good ram costs more than a wether, and that the scale of prices on rams has advanced from the old level of a

few years since along with wool and lambs. Years of overproduction of rams and bargain prices spoiled a lot of sheep raisers and it jolts them just a bit to have to pay something near the value of a good ram.

As a matter of fact the Salt Lake sale and its outcome was exactly what was needed for the good of the sheep business and the ram breeders. Prices of rams in recent years have been so low that breeders could not produce them. There was more money in raising wool and lambs. Breeders were not being paid proportionately for the cost of production, say nothing of a profit. There was no inducement to improve by accepted methods. Too many men considered, and some still do, that a ram is a ram and they figure on buying him for so much a pound instead of valuing him by the progeny he will produce. But the Salt Lake sale demonstrated that the leading sheep rasers have a very good conception of the cost and the value of a good ram. And the sooner growers generally realize this the better for them and the industry. R. W.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE FLOCK.

J. J. Craner, formerly of the firm of Craner & Goodman of Corinne, Utah, has recently established what will be known as the Model Farm Hampshire flock. Mr. Craner has bought a flock of 585 ewes and was one of the principal purchasers of Hampshire rams at the Salt Lake Ram Sale. He has bought his ewes from E. O. Selway of Dillon, from the Wood Live Stock Company, and from the Butterfield Live Stock Company. At the Salt Lake Ram Sale he purchased a number of registered Hampshire ewes bred by the Butterfield Live Stock Company and paid \$70 per head for them. Also at the Salt Lake Ram Sale, Mr. Craner purchased an imported yearling ram from F. W. Harding at a cost of \$160. This ram was later shown at the Utah State Fair and won the championship for the best Hampshire ram of any age.

Craner and Goodman have been breeding Rambouillets for many years,

Shepherd Wants Position

A Scotchman, 26 years old, and thoroughly reliable, a good sheep fitter and experienced in buying and selling sheep, fitted and showed two champion carloads at the Panama Exposition and has worked for three of the largest breeders of stud sheep in the West, wants a position.

Address **SHEPHERD** In care of National Wool Grower
Salt Lake City, Utah

4000 Cross-bred Ewes and Ranch

We offer for sale 4000 young Cross-bred Ewes with Forest Reserve right and ranch property
This is one of the best layouts in Idaho.

Address, **FALL CREEK SHEEP CO., American Falls, Idaho**

Oregon Sheep and Ranch For Sale

in eastern Oregon. Ranch consists of 7,000 acres deeded land and controls 90 miles of government and leased land. All well watered, with river frontage of seven miles. Also 8,000 head of Rambouillet ewes, 75 head of cattle and 75 horses. This is one of the best sheep ranches in Oregon.

For Particulars Address

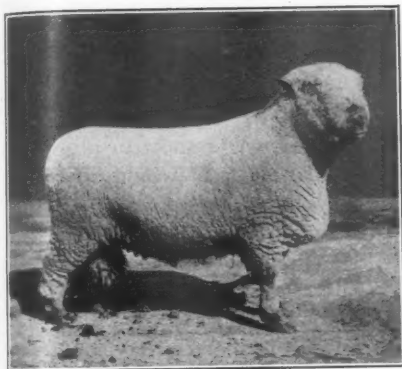
**SHEEP RANCH, In care of National Wool Grower
Salt Lake City, Utah**

Ewes also Wether Lambs

FOR SALE—1000 fine and 5000 cross-bred wether lambs; 1000 aged cross-bred ewes; 1000 Rambouillet yearling ewes and 1000 mixed age cross-bred ewes, delivered from 1st to 15th of October.

Address **Fall Creek Sheep Co.
American Falls, Idaho**

Shropshires



Our Champion Ram Utah State Fair

KNOLLIN & FINCH Soda Springs, Idaho

We offer for this season's trade 400 first class, March dropped, purebred Shropshire Ram Lambs. They are grain fed and in excellent condition for immediate service.

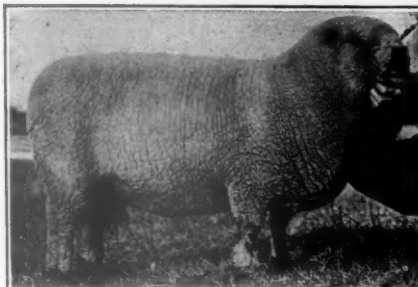
but they have sold their entire flock of Rambouillets, and Mr. Goodman has dropped out of the company and J. J. Craner will now go on breeding Hampshires.

OUR REMAINING PUBLIC LAND.

The total area of unappropriated land, surveyed and unsurveyed, in the twenty-five public land states is reported as follows:

	Acres.
Alabama	42,680
Arizona	23,597,219
Arkansas	402,219
California	20,025,999
Colorado	14,908,127
Florida	135,237
Idaho	15,510,561
Kansas	56,018
Louisiana	44,804
Michigan	90,540
Minnesota	798,804
Mississippi	30,374
Missouri	952
Montana	16,649,725
Nebraska	146,256
Nevada	55,375,077
New Mexico	26,338,379
North Dakota	381,199
Oklahoma	55,250
Oregon	15,337,809
South Dakota	2,382,588
Utah	32,968,837
Washington	1,132,571
Wisconsin	5,872
Wyoming	28,528,492
Total	254,945,589

800 SHROPSHIRE RAMS



I HAVE FOR THIS
SEASON

800 Purebred Shropshire RAMS

Both Yearlings and Lambs.

These are hardy, range
raised rams.

ADDRESS

P. D. NEER

310 4th Ave. N.

Twin Falls, - Idaho

Rams



HAMPSHIRE

Ewes

"Lambs from the WOOD HAMPSHIRE
are market toppers"

Prices and full particulars on application to

Wood Live Stock Company
Spencer, Idaho

RAMBOUILLETS

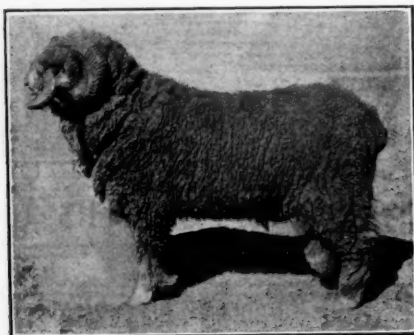
We offer for this season 75 two year olds and 300 yearling

Purebred Rambouillet Rams

These are big, hardy, heavy woolled rams.

CRANER & GOODMAN SHEEP CO.
CORINNE, UTAH

RAMBOUILLETS RANGE RAMS — STUD RAMS



One of My Stud Rams.

I have for sale 400 registered Rambouillet Range Rams as well as a few Stud Rams. My rams are large, smooth and heavily woolled.

John Seely
Mt. Pleasant, Utah

REGISTERED RAMBOUILLETS

R
A
M
B
O
U
I
L
L
E
T
S



C
O
T
S
W
O
L
D
S

Bred and Raised by Us.

Our flock consists of 1000 Registered Rambouillet Ewes, 1000 Purebred unregistered Rambouillet Ewes. We offer for 1916-300 Registered Yearling Rambouillet Rams many of which are suitable to head the best American flocks.

Also 330 Purebred Yearling Rambouillet Range Rams.

We will also sell 1000 Cotswold and Lincoln Yearling Rams part of which to be imported from Canada. Before purchasing elsewhere we invite your careful inspection of our flock.

QUEALY PETERSON SHEEP CO.
COKEVILLE, WYOMING

NOT SO MANY SHEEP.

I think Idaho will winter decidedly fewer ewes than last winter. Thousands of ewes have been shipped to market and this includes many yearlings. Some had decided to hold over their ewe lambs, but the market was so high that they shipped them.

Hay in the Boise Valley is selling at \$8 in the stack, measured up thirty days after stacking, which means about 1600 pounds to the ton.

L. C. SEAWELL, Idaho.

ANOTHER RAM SALE.

The ram sales established at Salt Lake City by the NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION are to be an annual event; this had been determined before the success of the first sale was known. The second annual ram sale will be held in Salt Lake City the last week of August, 1917. The sale will continue over four days and under arrangements similar to those obtaining at the first sale. Now that the first sale proved such a phenomenal success, we are being deluged with applications on the part of ram breeders who desire to offer rams at the next sale. At the first sale about 2,500 sheep were disposed of, and we feel that it is very important that we do not overdo the sale by offering too many sheep. It is now our intention to limit the next sale to 3,500 sheep, and in accepting entries those who entered their sheep in the first sale will all be taken care of. The men who entered their sheep for the first sale are entitled to every consideration because they took the chance of these sheep not selling at the auction as well as losing many opportunities to sell them before the auction while they were at home. Men who had the courage to take a chance of this kind are naturally entitled to the benefits derived therefrom. We, however, will accept a few entries from breeders who were not represented at the first sale, but the association is going to use every care to see that the sheep entered for this public auction are of the highest merit, and

in so doing, we will have the support of the men who desire to make this sale permanently successful.

FEED CONDITIONS

IN THE WEST

At the beginning of the winter, a survey of feed conditions is timely. Generally speaking, a deficiency exists. The Panhandle of Texas, New Mexico and part of Arizona have had rain, but grass was short in those sections and early frost would depreciate feeding value of grass.

In Kansas, corn was a practical failure, this applying to parts of Nebraska, especially the west. The hay crop in both states is, however, excellent.

Wyoming is short of hay, but grass has cured well. In Montana a good hay crop was garnered; in Colorado that crop was normal. Over much of the rest of the range country, the hay crop was short.

J. E. P.

Wyoming Rambouillets

We offer for sale 400 head of
PUREBRED RAMBOUILLET RAMS,
yearlings and two's.

WM. H. GOTTSCHÉ
Rock Springs, - Wyoming

MT. PLEASANT RAMBOUILLET FARM



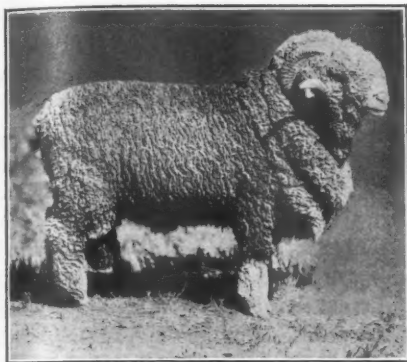
Some of My Stud Rams.

My breeding is from the world's most noted flocks

We offer for 1916-300 very choice yearling rams, large, smooth and fine woolled; also some ewes of the same type. We furnish rams for prominent breeders. For particulars call or write.

VISITORS WELCOME.

JOHN K. MADSEN, Mt. Pleasant, Utah



One of My Stud Rams

CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

My Rambouillets are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high, dry country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit California, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE,
Hanford, Cal.



One of My Stud Ewes

DRY IN WYOMING.

Reports from various sections of the state indicate that winter range is generally none too good. It has been a dry summer, and in many localities little moisture has fallen for nearly a year. Sheep have increased in number very little if any, but there have been many cattle shipped in, while settlers have taken up no small amount of range, and a few of them have brought some stock. Several sizable cattle outfits have bought hay in the irrigated sections and wisely insured themselves against winter loss due to storm and lack of feed. Sheepmen have bought some hay, while cotton cake and corn feed expense bill. Most outfits are will all figure in this winter's trimming close this fall, selling all old ewes, and wether lambs, while some are letting their ewe lambs or at least the smaller end go to the feed lot. Prices are too attractive to warrant taking any chances.

R. W.

WATCH FOR BANDS ON WILD DUCKS.

If you kill or capture a wild duck bearing an aluminum band around one leg, having a number on one side, and on the other a statement requesting that the U. S. Department of Agriculture, or the Biological Survey, be notified, you are requested to send this band at once to the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. This band if accompanied by a statement as to date, place, and circumstances under which the bird was taken, will be of service to the Survey in its efforts to determine the longevity of individual ducks and the routes of migration of the species. The bands are being attached to considerable numbers of wild duck of several species which have been cured of the duck sickness prevalent around Great Salt Lake, Utah, and there released. The Department is particularly anxious to secure reports from these birds to determine their complete recovery from this malady which has killed hundreds of thousands of ducks in Utah.

Stud Rams **RAMBOUILLETS** Range Rams



Our Champion C. Ram at Frisco

We offer for sale a large number of registered Rambouillet stud rams and range rams. Will sell in lots of one to a carload. We invite your careful inspection of our flock.

R. A. JACKSON, Dayton, Washington.

RAMBOUILLETS AND AMERICAN MERINOS



WE HAVE FOR SALE 1000 RAMS BOTH RAMBOUILLETS AND AMERICAN MERINOS

Registered and unregistered rams in both breeds. Range rams our specialty.

Baldwin Sheep Co.
Hay Creek, Oregon

W
O
O
LM
U
T
O
N

We are breeding big, smooth bodied, heavy woolled, open faced Merino Rams. 700 yearlings for next season.

L. U. SHEEP COMPANY
DICKIE, WYOMING

RAMBOUILLETS



One of Our Stud Rams

For this season we offer
150 two-year-old Ram-
bouillet Rams.

300 Yearling Rambouil-
let Rams.

300 Lincoln-Rambouillet
Crossbred Yearling Rams

Cunningham
Sheep &
Land Co.

Pilot Rock, Oregon

THE SHEEP MOVEMENT.

September receipts of sheep and lambs at Western markets were 93,688 less than last year. The big run was at Omaha, which received 575,891 head, a large proportion of which were feeders. Chicago showed the only gain over last year due to the fact that it was tied up by foot and mouth disease at that time. Supply for the first nine months of the current year at the same markets shows an increase of 144,295 over the same period of 1915, almost all of it at Chicago. A detailed statement for the two periods follows:

			Increase or Decrease
September—	1916	1915	
Chicago	440,336	347,162	+93,174
Kansas* City ..	232,808	283,251	—50,443
Omaha	575,891	648,740	—72,849
St. Louis	52,344	58,535	—6,191
St. Joseph . . .	89,724	139,469	—49,745
Sioux City . . .	41,042	48,676	—7,634

Totals1,432,145 1,525,833 —93,688

			Decrease or Increase
Nine months—	1916	1915	Increase
Chicago	2,928,357	2,474,914	+453,443
Kansas City . .	1,287,979	1,342,159	—54,180
Omaha	2,122,825	2,318,654	—195,829
St. Louis	532,810	502,003	+30,807
St. Joseph . . .	614,320	699,462	—85,142
Sioux City . . .	170,986	175,790	—4,804

Totals7,657,277 7,512,982 +144,295

WYOMING WOOL GROWERS' MEETING

There are reports that the coming state convention of the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association to be held at Thermopolis this winter is to be a "hummer." The exact date had not been determined yet, but will probably be some time in January. It is proposed to hold this meeting just before that of the American-National Livestock Association, and thus give members a chance to attend both meetings. President Wilson (not watchful waiting Woodrow, but do-it-now Doc) has several men of national reputation already under promise to address this meeting on topics of real immediate interest. He proposes to make this a

meeting that will set a high standard for future state gatherings, and at the same time impress upon sheepmen the importance of organization and co-operation. Every sheepman in Wyoming should arrange to be present.

R. W.

TIME TO KILL COYOTES.

I trust that the NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION will again take up the campaign for the destruction of coyotes for there can be no doubt that the continual encouragement of the sheepmen to destroy coyotes will in the end be the principal factor in eliminating them. Now that the sheep have come from the summer ranges, it is imperative that the stockmen thoroughly poison those ranges. By poisoning summer ranges now, the danger of poisoning dogs will be obviated.

One of the best ways of eliminating the coyote is for each sheepman, or each group of sheepmen, to employ hunters and pay them a liberal salary on top of such bounty as the state may pay. I believe the county woolgrowers' association that have offered bounties have performed an excellent work, which has more than repaid their members for whatever these campaigns have cost. In my section I am going to try to get three or four sheepmen to pay the wages of a good hunter and furnish him with poison and a good outfit. Now that coyotes are scarce, it seems to me is the time to redouble our efforts to exterminate them.

C. X. JENES, Oregon

GOOD RANGE LAMBS.

Knollin and Finch of Soda Springs, Idaho, recently sold 3,500 lambs to a purchaser at Soda Springs. Of the 3500 lambs, 500 were cut-backs from another band. The entire 3500 averaged 76 pounds and sold at 8 cents. They were sired by Shropshire rams and out of Rambouillet ewes and were dropped in May. The lambs were contracted early at 8 cents, but at the time they were delivered were worth 8¾ cents.

PHENOMENAL FEEDING LAMB SEASON

No such feeder market as the season of 1916 has witnessed was expected. Values have ruled about \$2 per hundredweight higher than last year and are without precedent. Iowa has been such a keen bidder at Omaha that thin ends of western lamb bands have been sorted off there as they realized just as much money at the Missouri river market as if sent on to Chicago and both added shrinkage and freight charges were saved. The result is that few thin lambs or sheep have gone into territory east of Chicago, consequently western feeders will get little competition from that quarter during the winter months.

Few feeding lambs have sold below \$10 at Omaha and \$10@10.40 has taken the bulk at Chicago, one load going out at \$10.75 late in September, although the price was 25 cents above the next sale on that day. All through the season, there were orders for lambs by the hundred thousand in commission men's hands, pegged at \$9.75, that were not uncovered. Demand naturally centered on 50@60-pound lambs, anything weighing 70 pounds or more being heavily penalized. At one stage toward the end of the month feeding lambs actually sold higher than fat ones, \$10 being the practical limit on the latter, while \$10.25 was paid on country account. Getting an opportunity to bid on a load of feeders was a privilege much of the time, receivers usually having unfilled orders from their own customers in their pockets.

Not enough feeding yearlings have been available to establish a reliable set of quotations. Most of them have lacked quality, selling at \$7.50@8.25, but some light Dakota yearlings were taken by feeders at \$8.60. Feeding wethers have been even more scarce than yearlings, \$6.85@7.10 having bought the few available. Feeding ewes at \$5.50 have been "ornery," good stock finding the country outlet at \$6.00@6.25. The movement of old ewes to the country has been on a fairly liberal scale as western flock

owners have been culling and this stuff is popular with feeders, many old ewes being held for one lamb crop. A broad trade in second-hand feeders is expected all winter.

The advance in cost of feeding lambs in recent years has been phenomenal. This season \$10@10.40 has taken the bulk. Two years ago, it was a \$7.50@8.00 market, and during the past ten years thousands have gone over the scales at \$5.00@6.00. Low priced feeders did not, however, always mean a profit in the finishing operation as during that period the fat market was low and feeders got little for the gain, which is what counts in the end. With high priced feeding lambs the two past seasons have been the most profitable in the history of the business, which is an encouraging sign for the coming winter.

J. E. P.

U. S. WAREHOUSE ACT.

The central purpose of the United States warehouse act, which became a law on August 11, 1916, is to establish a form of warehouse receipts for cotton, grain, wool, tobacco, and flaxseed which will make these receipts easily and widely negotiable as delivery orders or as collateral for loans and, therefore, of definite assistance in financing crops. This purpose the act aims to attain by licensing and bonding warehouses under conditions which will insure the integrity of their receipts and make these receipts reliable evidence of the condition, quality, quantity, and ownership of the products named which may be stored with them.

The Secretary of Agriculture is given general authority to investigate the storage, warehousing, classification, weighing, and certifying of cotton, wool, grains, tobacco, and flaxseed, and to classify warehouses for which licenses are applied for or issued.

In the next National Wool Grower we will announce the date of our 53rd annual convention. It has been determined to hold the meeting in Salt Lake City sometime in January.

\$5.00 Please



All dues for 1916 amounting to \$5.00 from each member of the National Wool Growers' Association were due on January 1st. If you have not yet paid please do so at once. If you are a sheepman and not a member of the Association, your own conscience will urge you to join, we need every sheepman and they need the Association.

EWES FOR SALE

We have for sale the following
lots of very choice ewes
and Lambs

2,000 3-year-old half-blood Lincoln
ewes. Ellensburg or Wenatchee,
Wash., delivery. Splendid condition.
Price\$10.00

2,200 half-blood Lincoln 2-year-old
ewes. Delivery near Beverly, Wash.
Price\$10.00

1,700 half-blood Lincoln yearling
ewes. Delivered on Great Northern
R. R., Moses Lake country, Wash.
Price\$10.00

1,200 6-year-old Rambouillet ewes
bred to best Lincoln bucks. These
ewes to lamb in February. Lambs
contracted at \$6.50 all round to be de-
livered 1st August, at Ellensburg,
Wash. Price\$9.00

1,600 ewe lambs at Pomeroy, Wash.,
October 15th delivery. Half-blood
Lincolns. Price\$7.50

2,200 ewe lambs, half-blood Lincolns,
near Wapato, Wash., on Northern R.
R. Price\$7.50

1,600 half-blood wethers, Lincoln
lambs, October 15th delivery, at Pom-
eroy, Wash. Price.....\$6.00

450 aged Rambouillet ewes, North
Yakima, Wash., delivery. Price.\$6.00

1,400 full mouth Montana ewes,
(Rambouillet).

2,400 full mouth Montana ewes,
(Rambouillet).

Can furnish winter range at going
rates.

3,200 ewes, 3 to 6-year-old, fine and
course, delivery at Twin Falls, Idaho.
Price\$7.50

WRITE

Coffin Bros.
North Yakima, Wash.

LAMBS NET \$7.35.

Out of 1800 lambs we cut back 600 of the heaviest, the other 1200 we shipped to Chicago in September. They weighed 75 pounds on the Chicago market and sold for \$10.90 without one lamb being taken out. This was pretty good in view of the fact that we had already taken out 600 of the best and kept them home. These lambs net us \$7.35 per head. They were sired by Hampshire rams and were out of ordinary crossbred ewes.

J. NEBEKER, Utah.

THE WAY TO ENCOURAGE SHEEP HUSBANDRY

At the Salt Lake Ram Sale, premiums were given for the best pens of twenty-five range rams. Of course the NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION could not put up the money for these premiums. A portion of the money was given by the Salt Lake City Commercial Club. The premiums in each class amounted to \$225, and of these premiums the Union Stock Yards of Chicago paid the premiums on the Hampshires, amounting to \$225 and the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company of Chicago paid the premiums on the fine wool rams amounting to \$225. The action of these two corporations in donating real money in liberal amounts for these premiums is a true index of their desire to promote the breeding of better sheep in this country. Had it not been for these donations, these premiums could not have been given as there is no way by which the association could pay them.

REGARDING COTTON SEED CAKE RATES

In a previous issue of this paper, we published the petition of the Union Pacific and Burlington railroads for a reopening of the cotton seed cake case so far as rates in excess of one thousand miles from Oklahoma points were concerned. It will be recalled that this cotton seed cake case has been

before the Interstate Commerce Commission for some time. The NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION had asked that the rates be extended so as to include all intermountain country, and in its decision the commission prescribed rates for distances from Oklahoma up to 1,500 miles, which would have included most of the territory we desired to reach. The commission's decision cut the existing cotton seed cake rates in two. The railroads, however, take the position that the rate prescribed by the commission is unreasonably low and they appealed to the commission for a rehearing of the case. The Interstate Commerce Commission has now granted this rehearing, but has not fixed a date therefor. The NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION will again be represented in the case, and we will keep cotton seed cake users advised as to the progress that is being made.

TRAIN LOAD RATES.

For some time all the railroads have maintained rates on feeding and breeding stock when shipped in lots of 10 or more cars very much lower than the rate maintained for one car. These rates were essential to the use of certain ranges for shippers could not afford to pay the straight one car rate. Now comes the Interstate Commerce Commission and proposes to compel the railroad to withdraw all 10-car rates on the ground that to give a lower rate on 10 cars than on one car is a discrimination against the small shipper. Such a contention simply shows that the Commission does not understand the proposition at all, for there are no small shippers concerned in this movement between ranges. There is just as much reason why these 10 car rates should be lower than 1 car between ranges as there is that a car load of any kind of freight should take a lower rate than the same freight in less than car lots. We have protested to the Commission against their action in this matter but they seem determined to abolish these 10-car rates.

MORE MUTTON FOR KANSAS.

A. M. Paterson, sheep expert at the Kansas Experiment Station, is endeavoring to induce farmers in that state to raise lambs for home consumption. Kansas is capable of producing wool and mutton in large quantities, but apart from feeding range bred stock ignores the industry. Some years ago W. A. Cochel, the state experiment station live stock expert, secured a band of breeding ewes for the branch station at Fort Hays in the western part of the state and in the heart of the short-grass country. Results were highly remunerative but Cochel is not preaching sheep raising as a commercial proposition. "What's the use?" he asked. "Nobody would listen. I believe the western part of Kansas would make a great sheep country, but its inhabitants are not sheepmen. In the first place they are accustomed to get around on horse back and sheep tending means walking. I was surprised at the dividends our small flock at Fort Hays station earned, but so far as I am concerned, there will be no resultant wool and mutton propaganda."

Cotswold Rams

Large, healthy, fat winter lambs. No cough or consumption here. We have 1500 choice pure-bred ewes second to none in Idaho.

The great advance in wool and mutton proclaims the Cotswold Ram King of the Range.

Yearlings nearly all gone. Will sell 100 ewe lambs.

A. N. MURDOCK & SONS
Sugar City, — Idaho

COTSWOLD EWES

We offer for sale 200 head of Registered Cotswold Ewes. Prices right.

GEO. DAYBELL & SONS
Charleston, Utah

M. K. PARSONS & COMPANY LIVE STOCK

1023 Kearns Building

Phone Wasatch 412

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Boise Valley Oxfords

200 ewes tracing to the Arkell flocks. Strong, vigorous young rams, well bred and typical, tracing to Arkell and Hamptonian blood for sale.

Write for information.

J. G. BERRY, BOISE, IDAHO

Messrs. HICKMAN & SCRUBY, Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England

Export Pedigree Livestock

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Specialty made of show herds, show flocks, show horses for the Panama Exposition.

Livestock is booming in North America, there is nothing to hinder importations required for exports from England, and the extra cost of insurance, freight, etc., is too small to make any difference.

Send for full particulars at once, if in a hurry, enquire by week end cabled letter. Americans ought to be importing bulls and rams by hundreds and we want to get busy.

Lincolns — Cotswolds

One carload of yearling Lincoln Rams, one car of yearling Cotswold Rams, a few cars of Lincoln and Cotswold Ram lambs, a car each of Lincoln and Cotswold Ewes; also a few choice stud Rams.

R. S. ROBSON & SON,
Denfield, Ontario, Canada.

500 Yearling Cotswold Rams

RANGE RAMS

STUD RAMS



Our flock consists of 2500 REGISTERED COTSWOLD EWES and includes the best blood of England and America.

We offer for this season 500 Registered Cotswold Yearling Rams and 1000 Ram Lambs. We invite inspection of our flocks.

Deseret Sheep Company
Boise, Idaho

Mention the National Wool Grower



A band of 1000 purebred Lincoln and Cotswold Ewes. Bred from the best stock to be found in United States and Canada. Owned by Austin Bros., Salt Lake City, Utah

Rams
for
Sale

COURSE OF THE LIVE MUTTON MARKET

September produced a heavy supply of western lambs. Inclusive of Denver and St. Paul about a million head reported at the principal primary points during the last two weeks of the month. It was this heavy movement that caused a severe slump toward the close. Western lambs closed the month about \$1 lower than at the

end of August, natives lost \$1@1.50 per hundredweight and native sheep 25 @50 cents, but western sheep and yearlings closed fully as high as at the end of the previous month. Western lambs comprised the bulk of supply, the native crop being short and of indifferent quality. There was a decided paucity of both sheep and yearlings, packers being largely dependent on ewes for their supply of heavy mutton. While a lot of feeding lambs went out, especially from Omaha, supply of thin range stuff was far below trade requirements. Demand for breeding stock was also largely in excess of supply. Both feeding and breeding stock sold at the highest levels in trade history.

The break at the end of the month was due to bad dressed markets down East, heavy receipts and concerted action by packers. They forwarded country purchases to Chicago and Omaha by the trainload, using this stuff to keep killing gangs working while they held buyers in leash and waited for commission salesmen to meet their terms. This resulted in declines of 50 cents to \$1 per hundredweight on much of the crop toward the end of the month.

At the beginning of October the market was off its stride owing to the threatened railroad strike, but a satisfactory trading basis was subsequently reached, and, as was the case during every previous month of the year all records were demolished and a new set of prices hung up. Most of the western run was in the hands of speculators who cleaned up handsomely as a result of backing their judgment early in the season. The amount breeders handed to speculators by early contracting on the September run alone was, in the aggregate, enormous. Prices were well sustained up to the final week of the month when a top heavy price list crumbled.

Bulk of the western lambs sold during the month at \$10.25@11.15, which was \$1.65@2.00 per hundredweight above September, 1915. Top western lambs at \$11.40 were \$2.15 higher than last year. Native lambs sold largely at

\$10.00@10.50 and were \$1.75@1.95 higher than last year, the top being \$11.35 or \$2.00 higher than in September, 1915.

Feeding lambs did not get the month end break closing strong to 25 cents higher than August, when the spread between fat and feeder grades was \$1 per hundredweight. At the end of September both classes were on the same basis. Feeding lambs sold largely at \$10.00@10.50 which was about \$2.00 higher than the Omaha feeder market in September last year when the outlet at Chicago was closed by foot and mouth disease. The top on feeding lambs was \$10.75.

Western and native yearlings reached \$9 and averaged \$1.40@1.75 higher than last year. No choice western yearlings were available on the high spot. Native and western wethers reached \$8.50 or \$2.00 higher than last year. Western ewes scored at \$7.75, a new record by \$1.75 and native ewes at \$7.85 were \$2.00 higher than last year.

A considerable number of western yearling breeding ewes realized \$10.50, natives selling as high as \$10.00. Feeding ewes scored at \$6.50, wethers \$7.35 and yearlings \$8.60, but had the ewe delegation the countryward movement of feeders other than lambs, would have been reduced to miniature proportions. Old ewes that were in the canner class in recent years sold to the country at \$5.25@5.50. A considerable number of mixed-age western female stock was taken out for breeding purposes at \$7.50@8.50, most of it not being capable of raising more than one or two lamb crops.

Fat lambs averaged \$10.65 or \$1.85 higher than in September the previous year and \$2.90 higher than the record up to that time. Sheep averaged \$7.70 or \$1.95 above September, 1915, and \$2.40 higher than the average previous to that year.

Taking the heavy movement into consideration, it was a phenomenal month. Distinguishing phases were the small proportion of sheep and yearlings, country clamor for breeding and feeding stock and the narrow spread between feeding and fat lambs, the dif-

Save the Sheep!

The Shepherd's worth is estimated by the number of sheep he can save. No herder can save the sheep without the proper equipment.

The proper equipment is always labeled. "Nigger Boy Brand," and has signified the standard of quality for thirty years in Harness, Saddles, Pack Outfits, Hobbles, Sheepmen's Blankets, Water Bags, etc. If your dealer does not know all about the "Nigger Boy Brand," write us, for we specialize on Sheepmen's equipments.

**J. G. Read & Bros.
Company
Ogden :: Utah**

ference being entirely wiped out by the end of the month when feeders took seventy-pound fat lambs away from killers at \$10 by overbidding their competitors. Demand centered on light feeding lambs, \$10.25 being paid for sixty-pound stuff by country buyers when \$10 was the limit on seventy-pounds goods. On the same market only one band of western lambs, the Wood stuff from Idaho, sold above \$10. During the first week of the month lambs advanced 50@75 cents. During that week 119-pound Washington wethers realized \$8.50 and 111-pound Washington yearlings \$9. On a swelling supply the second week western lambs reached \$11.40, but a 25-cent decline occurred before the close. The third week developed an uneven market owing to supply expansion declines being the rule. The \$11 quotation on fat lambs was wiped out, \$10.40@10.60 taking the bulk. It was high week for sheep, ordinary Montana wethers realizing \$8.50. The final week precipitated a crash, chance lambs selling at \$11.85 on Monday, but dropping to \$10 before the close. Even breeding stock declined 50 cents per hundredweight, but sheep and yearlings were so scarce that they were not involved.

J. E. P.

MADE MONEY BY HOLDING.

A. L. Pearson of Cody, Wyoming, was in Omaha recently and told of the experience of his outfit in turning down early offers for its lamb crop. "We had a hunch early in the spring that it was to be a summer of high prices and asked so much for our stuff that speculators turned us down. We landed on a low spot at the market and yet our net results are at least fifty cents per head higher than the best price we asked at home.

Everybody in our district that contracted lambs lost money by doing so, and it is logical to expect that the gambling element will have difficulty in buying stock early next season unless conditions undergo a radical change meanwhile."

LAMB FEEDING EXPERIMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

On June 27th, the University of Nebraska purchased on the Omaha market 325 Oregon lambs. These lambs weighed at that time 58 pounds and cost \$8.60. They were run on a blue grass pasture until the middle of August during which time they made a very satisfactory gain. Only one lamb died during this time.

They have been divided into eight lots and are now on experiment. The method of handling each of the eight lots is given below.

Lot 1, corn (heavy feed) and alfalfa hay. (Clipped Lambs.)

Lot 2, corn (heavy feed) and alfalfa hay.

Lot 3, corn (medium feed) and alfalfa hay.

Lot 4, corn and oil meal in the self feeder, prairie hay at will.

Lot 5, corn and oil meal in the self feeder, prairie hay at will. (Clipped lambs.)

Lot 6, rape pasture, corn to finish.

Lot 7, blue grass pasture, corn to finish.

Lot 8, corn field, alfalfa hay after freeze.

This is quite largely a continuation of the summer experiment started a year ago. The clipping of two lots is a new feature. A great many inquiries are received regarding whether it pays to clip lambs in the fall and it is desired to get some data on this phase of the subject.

With forty lambs in a lot it is hoped, to secure some good experimental data.

MAY GO TO NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. H. Stanley Coffin of North Yakima, Washington, is arranging to make a trip to New Zealand during the coming winter. Mr. Coffin is breeding Lincolns and Romneys and desires to purchase about 200 ewes and 50 rams. He has used Romneys imported from New Zealand and England, and he thinks those bred in New Zealand are superior to the English type.

W. H. (HINIE) KLECKER
SALESMAN & MANAGER

R. H. (BOB) STOVER
FEEDER BUYER

HINIE KLECKER SHEEP COMMISSION CO.

NOT INCORPORATED

Home Phone: Office 7211 Main; Sheep Barn
190 Main. Bell Phone 3366 Main.

ROOMS 612-14 LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

WE BUY AND SELL SHEEP EXCLUSIVELY.

Mention the National Wool Grower

**"You Want the Best
for Your Money"**

Ask your grocer for

**Parker's Star Brand
Peas and Tomatoes**



STAR BRAND

BETTER QUALITY AT THE
SAME PRICE

Demand PARKER'S STAR
BRAND, accept no substitute

PARKER'S Peas and Tomatoes are
packed by experienced canners in the
most up to date plants, and are guar-
anteed to be perfectly fresh and whole-
some.

The W. J. Parker Canneries
OGDEN, UTAH

The largest packers of peas and tomatoes
in Utah

THAT RAILROAD STRIKE.

It is perhaps proper for us to mention here briefly something that has taken place in this country that may be entitled to more consideration, so far as the producing public is concerned, than the fact regarding feed conditions or prices. We refer to the recent performance in Washington, where both the President and Congress permitted a few men to bulldoze them into legislation that is a blot on our country's history. This refers to the recent passage by Congress of a law it deemed necessary to enact, to prevent a strike of railroad trainmen, who, misled and without conception of what they were doing, have caused many people to feel ashamed of their country and its Government. As this article goes to many far-away ranch and range men who may not be in

touch with what has taken place, we feel entitled to extend some information on the actual occurrence. Our statement of these details may not interest those who are familiar with the matter, but please remember we are sending out our letter largely for the benefit of those who have but little opportunity to come in immediate contact with everyday events.

That proposed railroad strike was presented to the public as a question of an eight-hour a day proposition; the railroad men wanting on eight-hour day for their workings basis. Stockmen who live away out on Powder River or Tennessee Pass know that trainmen cannot work only eight hours a day, as that would require the changing of practically all of the division points of the railroads in the United States. They are familiar with these runs. Railroad trainmen have

been paid heretofore on the basis of ten hours or 100 miles, constituting a day. Their demand was that they were to receive ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, and that all time over eight hours was to be considered overtime and paid for on the basis of 150 per cent or time and a half. It was not a question of hours at all; it was simply a question of wages, and they absolutely refused to arbitrate this part of it, and the President and Congress gave in to them on this refusal to arbitrate, and passed a law, that, so far as we can see, is unconstitutional, and does not even give the trainmen what they asked for in the end, because it is well known that Congress cannot make a law that regulates compensation. Where the disgraceful element enters into it is the fact that a few labor organizers were able to compel the United States to waive the theory and practice of arbitration, which has always been the basis of settlement of disputes in such matters, as between individuals, companies and even nations. In fact, Courts are nothing else but arbitrators. We believe that the stock growers of this country were a unit in their attitude, that it would have been better for them to suffer the inconvenience and hardship of a temporary railway strike, rather than suffer the disgrace of seeing this great theory of arbitration wiped off our list, and we believe that it is in the country and among the agricultural and live stock population that a great resentment towards this legislation and a demand for the return to sane methods and means of doing things exists. We feel that we have been carried a long way back into a dark country by this recent legislation, and that regardless of our great activity, and expansion, and plentiful money conditions, that this act has shown how very uncertain our entire Government is, and how necessary it is for all of us to take an interest in what is going on, and protest to the best of our ability and by every means, against such things.

AMERICAN COMMISSION CO.,
Colorado.

Bring Us Your Power Problems

Their solution may be a far easier matter than you suppose. Every effort of this organization is directed toward making our electric service universally available.

Utah Power & Light Co.



**Colt Automatic Pistol--Gov.
Model. One of Browning's Patents.**

Sheepmen Spend Thousands of Dollars with us every year which is good evidence that we have a lot of things the sheepman needs.

Our 150 page illustrated catalog is sent Free on request.

BROWNING BROS. CO. OGDEN, UTAH

HOLDING "BIGHORN" LAMBS.

"Many sheepmen in the Big Horn basin will feed this winter," said B. D. Leavitt of Wyoming. "There is plenty of hay owing to alfalfa under ditch and putting thin stuff in good condition looks like a paying proposition."

AN EXCELLENT SHED.

In this issue will be found a photograph of the combination shearing, feed and lambing shed owned by the Cunningham Sheep & Land Company of Pilot Rock, Oregon. This is one of the best sheds we have seen. It was built twelve years ago and has proved very satisfactory to its owners. The shed is 165 feet long by 72 feet wide, and gives ample room for handling 3000 sheep. It is a double deck shed. The entire lower floor is used as a feeding or lambing shed. Upstairs the upper left hand end is used as a shearing shed and accommodates ten machines or hand shearers. After shearing is over this is used as a grain room. The other end is used as a loft and holds fifty tons of alfalfa hay.

Altogether this is a very sensible, useful, and economical shed and if it were to be built over, its owners would make no important changes in its construction.

A BIG SHEEP DEAL.

The Stewart-Harding Sheep Company of Provo, Utah, has sold its entire holdings of land and sheep to a company composed of W. H. Chipman, W. H. Gant of Salt Lake City, and J. W. Benns of American Fork, Utah, who will continue the business. The outfit consisted of 35,000 acres or grazing land sold at \$4.75 per acre and 9000 Cotswolds ewes and 2500 ewe lambs. The ewes and lambs sold at \$9 straight, and \$25 was paid for the bucks.

The Stewart-Harding Company is reputed to have had some of the best range ewes in western Wyoming, and its wool sold this year at 32 cents. Its summer range is in the vicinity of Evanston, Wyoming, and its winter range in Utah.

Mr. Stewart of the Stewart-Harding Company is still a part owner in the Piedmont Land & Live Stock Company and of the Walnut Development Company, both of which outfits are handling sheep.

Are your dues paid for 1916?

"EQUITY BRAND"**Cotton Seed Screened Nut Cake**

wide and favorably known throughout the West. Ask for prices. The new crop 43 to 45 per cent protein, September, October, November, and December shipment.

FEEDERS' SUPPLY CO.,

532-4-6-8 L. S. Exchange

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

"We buy and sell everything"
UTAH-IDAHO BROKERAGE COMPANY

No. 339 West 2nd South Street
Phone Was. 2987. **SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**
Hay, corn, cotton seed cake, oats, barley
or anything that the sheepman needs.

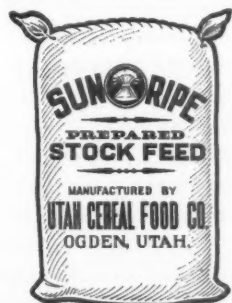
**Feeding Sheep
For Results**

The fine appearance of your sheep, the quality and quantity of the wool they produce—in other words, commercial value—depends on the condition of their health. Every sheep owner wants results. The quickest and surest way of getting the right results is to feed—

**SUNRIPE
STOCK FEED**

This excellent feed for sheep is giving satisfaction wherever it is used. It contains, in properly balanced proportions, oats, wheat, barley, cottonseed meal and beet sugar molasses. A highly nutritious compound that stimulates the appetite. Sheep never tire of it.

Write for detailed information.



UTAH CEREAL FOOD CO.
OGDEN, UTAH

**NOW IS THE TIME TO CONTRACT
COTTON SEED CAKE
CORN, HAY and FEED
STOCK SALT**

ANTI-HOG CHOLERA SERUM AND VIRUS
Write us for particulars.

QUICK SHIPMENT ALWAYS.

BROWN BROKERAGE CO.

ECOLIS BLDG., OGDEN, UTAH

COTTON SEED CAKE

Nut size, pea size, and meal for October, November, December, and January delivery your station. We represent the mills of Imperial Valley, Texas, and Oklahoma in the highest per cent protein. Write or wire us for prices delivered.

COLLINS BROKERAGE COMPANY

318 Dooly Block, Salt Lake City, Utah

**COTTON SEED
MEAL AND CAKE**

Much cheaper than last year. Easiest handled, most economical and most highly concentrated stock food known. Can be fed on range or in pan. Absolutely no waste.

Write or wire at my expense.

JOHN A. STONE

**702 Boston Building,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.**

ALL IS WELL IN WYOMING.

"Sheep conditions in northwestern Wyoming are ideal," said "Rush" Burns of Sheridan. "It is probable that more feeding will be done in that locality during the coming winter than ever before."

SHIP YOUR
Hides and Skins
TO
Utah Hide & Live Stock Co.
ESTABLISHED 1891
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

"PERFECT" Identification

There can never be any question about ownership, when an animal shows a "PERFECT" EAR TAG, with number of animal and name and address of owner stamped thereon. Cost small. Prevents loss of stock.



The "PERFECT" TAG should be used because it is the lightest tag manufactured; made of aluminum; non-corrosive and non-poisonous. This ear tag is endorsed by stockmen all over the United States. Send for FREE Sample Tag and Prices.

SALT LAKE STAMP CO.
 67 W. Broadway Salt Lake City

SULPHUR

ALL GRADES—ANY QUANTITY
 FROM A BAG TO A CARLOAD

Z. C. M. I. Drug Store

WOOL BAGS

We handle more Wool Bags than any dealer in the inter-mountain region.

PAPER TWINE

"Reliance" Paper Fleece Twine has the greatest possible tensile and tying strength.

SHEEP SHEARS

B. B. A. and 71 or
 Trades Union Shears

SOFT ARKANSAS and
 LILY WHITE OIL
 STONES



SALT LAKE CITY,
 UTAH

FROM SOUTHWESTERN

WYOMING

Thinking that a word from this section of Wyoming may be of interest to readers of the National Wool Grower, I trust you may find space to give this letter.

Among the many papers and periodicals that I receive there is none which returns me better value than the National Wool Grower. Feeling this way about our paper myself, leads me to believe that all sheepmen are in the same position, and that anything we are in a position to do that will contribute to its success should be given cheerfully by all sheepmen, no matter in what part of the country sheepmen are located, benefits are distributed to all alike. We are or should be all interested in helping to up-build and maintain its present standing. It was not my intention to write an eulogy on the National Wool Grower, but merely to talk sheep from the standpoint of one who sees them from the viewpoint of a southwestern Wyoming man.

By the way that leads me off of the track again. I am unable to go farther without commenting upon the southwestern Wyoming sheepman, especially his locality and his personality. He believes that he has about the best sheep country, the best sheep, and the best bunch of fellows in the business. Yet notwithstanding his or my egotism, we have a good class of sheep and a bunch of sheepmen who are the right kind and I believe who are very much alive to the needs of their business. While we have advocates of the different breeds, the same as is found in other sections, the conditions which surround us have tended to develop a strong sentiment in favor of the Rambouillet and the Cotswold, the two breeds that seem to have qualities best suited to conditions which are characteristic to this locality.

The Rambouillet and Cotswold cross gives a sheep that is a good range sheep both for wool and mutton, although in the never-ending search for something better that is constantly going on, new blood from other breeds has been often

tried. There seems to be an undercurrent of feeling which as yet has not fully materialized into a definite expression of thought. Do we need a new strain to maintain and keep our flock where they are today or have we already started to go back? Judging from the movement that is crystalizing in so many different sections of the country, where are found breeders of sheep crossing the various grades, we believe that sheepmen are not fully satisfied. The important question to be solved is the production of an ideal range sheep; then when you have it, how to hold it. At some time in the business nearly all sheepmen think they have their sheep just about as near what they want as they are able to get; then they will ask "How can I hold them there or continue to improve, but not to have them go back?" There is hope that from the different experiments, now being conducted, there will evolve if not the ideal range sheep, at least the characteristics of those we have in mind, and let us hope that the loss, which is unavoidable in some of the coarser breeds now known, may be eliminated.

Sheep and lambs are coming off of the range this fall in better condition than last year, although the winter ranges are not reported to be good. Still the hay crops in this section are very good. With the prevailing prices of mutton, sheepmen have every opportunity to feel satisfied with the present year. There has been some contracting done here at prices ranging from \$7.75 to \$8.50 for lambs while stock ewes are not available at \$9.

T. HUNTER SALMON, Wyoming.

BIG RANCH DEAL.

Story and Work of Bozeman, Montana, have recently purchased the entire holding of the Clear Range Sheep Company near White Sulphur Springs, Montana. The outfit consisted of 27,222 acres of land, 15,000 sheep, 140 head of cattle, 75 horses, and 1200 tons of hay. This is the second large sheep outfit purchase by Story and Work this fall.

HEAVY IDAHO LAMBS.

James Farmer of Boise, Idaho, shipped his early lambs from Ketchum, Idaho, on July 24. After trailing twenty-five miles to the loading point, these lambs weighed $84\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. In Chicago they weighed 78 pounds and net \$7.70 per head. These lambs were sired by Hampshire bucks and were out of Cotswold-Merino ewes. The ewes were sired by Cotswold rams raised by the Deseret Sheep Company.

WOOL IN CROSSBRED TESTS.

Of considerable interest are the fleece results of the crossbred tests which have been conducted in New South Wales during the past four years. The average fleece of the matured sheep at the Wagga farm were as follows:—Lincoln cross, 12 pounds 3 ounces per year; Leicester, 11 pounds 2 ounces; Border Leicester, 11 pounds 3 ounces. At Cowra the results of the Lincoln wethers showed an average advantage of 1 pound 4 ounces of wool over the Leicesters, and 1 pound over the Borders, while in ewes the difference was 1 pound 1 ounce and 10 ounces respectively. Quality and the yielding value of the wool were also taken into account, and the fleeces were scoured. At Wagga the Border Leicester produced relatively a higher yielding value than either the Lincoln or the Leicester, although, of course, the Lincoln wool was coarser. A summary of the yielding values at the Cowra farm shows that the Lincoln fleece averaged 63.30 per cent, Leicester 59.65, Border Leicester 61.80. The Lincoln crosses produced the coarsest wool, which makes its yielding value relatively higher. The tendency to coarseness must necessarily, therefore, be taken into account when making comparisons on a clean wool basis of the respective merits of the breeds. An analysis of the respective values, however, shows that the slightly higher yielding wool produced by the Lincoln crosses did not represent any material gain, taking the difference in quality fully into account. If anything,

FARNSWORTH, STEVENSON & CO.
WOOL MERCHANTS
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED
116-122 FEDERAL STREET
BOSTON**Jeremiah Williams & Co.****WOOL**
Commission
Merchants
481 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
Western Office, McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City, Utah

ATTENTION WOOL GROWERS

SALTER BROTHERS & COMPANY
WOOL BROKERS—216 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Solicits wool shipments for direct sale to the mills. Always sold subject to shippers consent.
LIBERAL ADVANCES. BEST OF REFERENCES.
Before Disposing of Your
Wool, Phone or Write—
COFFIN & GILLMORE
Wool Merchants
PHILADELPHIA, : PA.
Large Handlers of Western Wools
Local Office, D. F. Walker Block,
Salt Lake City, Utah
Phone, Wasatch 4570
J. A. KEARNS, Agent



Kreso Dip No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

The Dependable Dip **KILLS SHEEP TICKS**

and other parasites

For the treatment of Sheep Scab, Mange, Ringworm, etc.

Helps the rapid healing of Shear Cuts, Scratches and Wounds.

A Dip That Does the Work Without Injury

To the Animal or Fleece.

No burning of the Fibres

No Staining, No Poisoning

No Sickening

Lambs go to the mother immediately after dipping.

EASY TO USE, EFFICIENT, ECONOMICAL

Equally Good for All Livestock
Kills Lice, Mites, Fleas, etc.

A SANITARY PROTECTION AGAINST

HOG CHOLERA
and other contagious diseases.

Experiments on live hogs prove that a 2½ per cent dilution of Kreso Dip No. 1 will kill Virulent Hog Cholera Virus in 5 minutes by contact.

Write for free descriptive booklets on the care of Sheep and all livestock.

Parke, Davis & Co.
DEPARTMENT ANIMAL INDUSTRY
Detroit, Michigan

the advantage is, indeed, with the Border Leicester crosses in this respect, for, while being finer, which adds to their value, they are only 1½ per cent average below the Lincoln, and 2½ per cent above the Leicester crosses. Sifted to the bottom, the State expert declares, the tests point to the conclusion in favor of the Border Leicester crosses. The tests have proved a good deal that is negative also. But, after all, they will not influence to a great extent the practical breeder, who has his own views to consult, while his local conditions are an important factor.

PACKERS NOT TO BLAME.

"You blame packers when prices are low; why not give them credit for periods of high prices?" asked a critic. The fact is that when prices rule high, other causes than acquiescence by killers are responsible. Strenuous efforts have been made all through the present season to break the market. While buyers may not have resorted to collusion, they were frequently open to the suspicion of playing tactics of that nature. Periodical raids were made, but prompt recovery was invariably due to outside demand and short supply.

Packers went to the country to buy both sheep and lambs for the purpose of at least partly eliminating competition. The direct country buying system was worked for all it was worth. Such stock was used to tide over bare spots and without the direct country buying club, it is probable, in the opinion of competent commission salesmen, that prices would have averaged fifty cents per hundredweight higher most of the summer and fall season. The direct country buying system is an effective club for depressing prices.

Several reasons are assignable for the high level of the 1916 live mutton market and among them may be enumerated high cost of other meats, especially pork, also industrial prosperity, but the chief bull card was scarcity of both native sheep and lambs.

Natives when available in large num-

bers exert a doubly depressing influence on prices. They come to the market from all points of the compass in response to every rise and enable packers to let the western delegation alone until they can buy it at their own terms. Commission men can control the movement of westerns as they are located at feed lots near the central markets, subject to order, so that supply may be regulated according to killers' requirements, but natives come in one and two car lots out of the wind, so to speak, putting the market off its stride. When prices rise, country shippers gather them freely and when the eastern country was full of them they were responsible for most of the market demoralization of that period.

Sheep and lamb owners have no reason to thank killers for 1916 prices. The market would have been several notches lower if buyers would have carried out instructions. Never has a market been harder fought and salesmen would have had a different experience had a big gob of natives been available at irregular intervals.

J. E. P.

TEXAS SHEEP INDUSTRY COMES BACK

Texas, which was in the throes of a ruinous drouth a few months back, has been well wetted down and both sheep and goat raisers are optimistic. The prospect is anything but gloomy according to Nat. Holman of Valverde county, Texas. "Shearing is now in progress as we take off the wool in May and September," he said. "The fall clip is realizing around 34 cents a pound, while mohair is fetching 60 cents, both being record prices. A common practice now is to carry cattle, sheep and goats on the same ranch whereas it was considered unpracticable until recently. Sheep and goat raisers were hit hard by the drouth, which seriously reduced both lamb and kid crops, but since midsummer, moisture has been abundant and winter feed will be plentiful. The drouth seriously reduced ewe stocks so that we

are short at present, causing high prices for ewes. Goats have also diminished in numbers, but efforts are being made to reinstate both industries by holding back young females."

EIGHT CENT LAMBS.

The lamb crop of this vicinity is almost entirely in the hands of speculators who are holding for good stiff prices, but the feeder buyers are beginning to come in and seem real anxious to get stuff to fill their yards at any cost. They do not seem dismayed at the prices and jump right in whenever an opportunity shows. We have sold about 35,000 head of lambs during the last two weeks at prices around eight cents, some to speculators who want to get the heavy fat mountain raised stuff for immediate market and some of the lighter stuff to Idaho feeders.

The outlook for the crop for fall seems to be good although it is the general belief that there will be a bigger tail end in the bunches due to a bad start during lambing.

MONTANA COMMISSION CO.,
Dillon, Mont.

CHARGE RAILROADS WITH COLLUSION

The National Live Stock Exchange has filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Northwestern, Milwaukee, Burlington and Rock Island Railroads alleging favoritism to packers in the matter of shipping facilities. This grows out of the direct country buying policy of certain big packers which it is contended has for its object elimination of competition and control of prices at the big markets.

The roads of which complaint is made maintain country concentration points which in practice are used exclusively by packers, but the railroads contend that all shippers are theoretically entitled to such privileges.

J. E. P.

We expect 1000 sheepmen to attend our Salt Lake convention.

Utah-Idaho Live Stock Loan Co. LIVE STOCK LOANS

Telephone Was. 412

1023 Kearns Bldg.

Salt Lake City, Utah

Money to loan on cattle, sheep and hogs. Application blanks will be sent upon request.

M. K. Parsons, President

R. T. Badger, Secretary and Treasurer

F. J. Hagenbarth, Vice-President

B. D. Hamill, Asst. Secretary

W. S. McCornick, Director J. Y. Rich, Director S. A. Whitney, Director Thomas Austin, Director

Firestone
RED-BLACK TIRES
Side Wall Tread

ECONOMY SAFETY COMFORT SERVICE APPEARANCE

Planks In The Firestone Platform

TO make the best possible tires at lowest possible cost; to continue worthy of the national faith in the Firestone Quality idea; to add still further to that big majority who have so tremendously increased Firestone sales; to this program the Firestone organization is pledged. Men who live in the country where roads are rough and uncertain can best appreciate these dependable tires. As business men, too, they endorse Firestone efficiency methods and volume of sales which keep down production cost and lower prices.

Free Offer: A Firestone Cementless Tube Patch free, if you will send us your dealer's name, and the make of your tires. Also book, free, "Mileage Talks" No. 60. The Firestone Man stands back of the Firestone platform; support him.

FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO
Branches and Dealers Everywhere "America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers"



Consolidated Wagon & Machine Company
Leading Implement and Hardware Dealers
WOOL GROWERS SUPPLIES
 At 50 Places in Utah and Idaho

Fowler & Smith

Manufacturers and Dealers in
 Harness Saddles, Strap-Work

HARNESS REPAIRED
 New Harness Exchanged for Old
 Phone Was. 1026

139 W. First South St. Salt Lake City

Salt Lake City's Newest.
Hotel Newhouse
 400 ROOMS

Every room with bath and outside exposure. Fireproof.

Rates \$1.50 and upwards.

Well equipped with sample rooms for commercial men.

F. V. HEIM, Managing Director

HOTEL UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY

ROOMS WITHOUT BATH
 \$1.50 and \$2.00 PER DAY
 WITH BATH \$2.50 and UP.

'The very best of everything at sensible prices'

Mention the National Wool Grower

CULLEN HOTEL

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
 FRED J. LEONARD, Mgr.

Headquarters for Sheepmen

More Sheep bought and sold in the Cullen Hotel than in any hotel in the United States.

Rates \$1.00 and up

BREEDING EWES AT RECORD PRICES

Carloads of yearling breeding ewes have been taken at the central markets this season at a cost of approximately \$2,000 per car. An Indiana man paid \$2,672.41 for a double deck at Chicago in September. Not one head was available where ten could have been placed. "Gummers" were in demand at \$6.50@7.00, most of the desirable aged ewes sold at \$7.50@8.50, with yearlings at \$10.25@10.50 per hundredweight. At the close of the season unfilled orders for thousands are in the hands of commission men, many of them having been pegged below the market at any stage.

Kentucky has been a free buyer, New York has cut a swath in the trade and some have gone to Maryland and the Virginias. Prices do not warrant the assertion, however, that the farming region east of the Mississippi River is filling up with sheep as some of the editors of agricultural papers contend. On the contrary the movement has been of much smaller volume than expected. Those who are paying current prices constitute the element determined to get into sheep regardless of capital investment. Had a much larger number of ewes been available, the prices would have been impossible, but it would have been a good market in any event.

If anything like satisfactory prices for fat sheep and lambs are maintained during the winter months, urgent demand for breeding stock will be renewed next spring. The country has bought a considerable number of aged ewes, discarded from western flocks

this season. These will be bred, but, as was the case last winter, a high set of prices a few months hence will attract them to market prematurely in lambing condition. Holders, as a rule, cannot resist the temptation to take a profit.

A long time will be required to restate the sheep industry in the farming country if no larger ewe supply is available than that seeking market channels this year. Using native ewes is questionable policy, so that the western breeder is assured of a permanent market for any increase he may have to unload.

J. E. P.

NEAR HONCUT, CALIFORNIA.

There was a fair lamb crop in this vicinity this season, and record prices were received by most growers. Although we do not get within \$1.00 to \$1.50 per head as much as the Middle-West growers get, I believe it will be only a matter of a short time until we will.

The spring clip of wool has sold at 20 to 27 cents a pound, according to quality. The market seems to be a little bit off at present on the fall clip, possibly on account of the presidential election.

Young breeding ewes are next to impossible to buy. There was a small band of grade Shropshire ewes sold in Colusa county for the record price of \$12.80 per head for full mouths and \$8 per head for broken mouths at public auction.

We have a fine band of Shropshire ewes on which we spent considerable time and money to develop, and we are going to try to sell about 100 head of our choicest ram lambs to the rangemen next spring, who appreciate strong breeding.

We have just had a fine rain, which makes the sheepmen quite optimistic as early rains generally mean plenty of feed on the ranges. Considering last year's range hardships, naturally the growers are looking forward to better range conditions which mean more prosperity.

H. H. ARMSTRONG & BRO., Calif.

OMAHA'S BIG

FEEDER MARKET

Iowa is in the mutton finishing business on a large scale and as a result Omaha has developed into the biggest feeder market on the map. Michigan formerly took the main delegation of thin western lambs, but has recently been supplanted by Iowa as the chief mutton finishing state east of the Missouri River. Iowa corn growers have discovered that by throwing a band of sheep or lambs into a cornfield, they can harvest the crop cheaply and manure the land, which in an overcorned country is getting to be a matter of importance. Not only Iowa, but eastern Nebraska, northern Missouri, southern Minnesota, and eastern South Dakota are now feeding sheep. This year all that region has had feed in abundance and has produced a good corn crop, hence urgent feeder demand.

Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio feeders are unable to go to Omaha to compete with operators in that territory as extra freights would penalize them. Their alternative is get the few that are available at Chicago, where they pay Omaha prices, or a little higher.

The effect of Omaha's feeder trade on the character of supply at Chicago is noticeable. The run at the latter market is now largely fat stuff. Packers buy lambs that went to feeders without competition a few years ago, all of which is distinctly to the advantage of the breeder. J. E. P.

MARKETS RECOVER PROMPTLY

"While sheep and lamb prices break sharply at intervals, I never knew a time when recovery was more prompt," said a veteran trader. "This indicates underlying strength. A few days of light receipts is all that is necessary to effect recuperation. Eastern demand is healthy and with light feeding in territory east of Chicago, butchers down that way ought to be free buyers at western markets all winter, thus preventing the big packers from dictating terms which they do when shippers are out of the trade."



The National City Bank member
of Federal Reserve Bank. Accounts of growers of sheep are
invited. **SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**

JAMES PINGREE, President

HYRUM PINGREE, Cashier

E. A. CULBERTSON, President
W. F. EARLS, CashierDeWITT KNOX, Vice-President
GEORGE G. KNOX, Asst-Cashier

United States Depository

The National Bank of the Republic
Salt Lake City, Utah

Capital	-	-	\$ 300,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	-	-	340,865.00
Deposits	-	-	4,275,000.00

This bank enjoys the pleasure of having more woolgrowers as customers, than any bank in this Intermountain Country. A number of the most prominent attribute their success to the unfailing aid of this bank during good times and bad.

WE WANT YOUR BANK ACCOUNT



Salt Lake City, Utah

Courtesy, Helpfulness,
Strength

National Copper Bank
SALT LAKE CITY

**THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR MONTPELIER
STOCK YARDS, GRAZING PASTURES, AND
OTHER STOCK YARDS OPERATED BY
LEARY & WARREN CO., LESSEES.**

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

Long Distance Phone
Wasatch 1826-1827.
Or Telegraph Us.

for **FAT HOGS, CATTLE
AND SHEEP.**

Utah Packing & Provision Company

JOHN PINGREE, President
ADAM PATTERSON, Vice-President
GEORGE E. FORD, Sec'y, Treas. & Mgr.
C. H. GRANVILLE, Supt. of Purchases.

Salt Lake City, Utah



The Great Home Comfort Camp Wagon

More room, more convenient
and more durable than any
other camp on the market.

Manufactured and sold by
SIDNEY STEVENS IMPLEMENT CO.
OGDEN, UTAH

HEATH & MILLIGAN

APPROVED SHEEP MARKING INK

THE UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
AND EXPERIMENT
STATION

January 30, 1915

Heath & Milligan,
1833 Seward Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

We have looked over the sheep which
we have branded with your sheep marking
ink. In every case so far the paint has stood
the weather as well as our standard paint.
We have also scoured up a sample of wool
which had been saturated with your ink and
then dried in the laboratory since October 19.
It scoured out perfectly.

Very truly yours,

J. H. Hill
Wool Specialist.

When writing to adver-
tisers please mention the
National Wool Grower.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Top sheep prices and range on bulk:

Week ending—	Bulk	Top
January 8	\$ 6.00@ 7.25	\$ 7.50
January 15	6.75@ 7.50	8.00
January 22	7.25@ 8.25	8.50
January 29	7.00@ 7.80	8.25
February 5	7.00@ 7.75	8.25
February 12	7.00@ 8.25	8.35
February 19	7.00@ 8.10	8.50
February 26	7.25@ 8.35	8.75
March 4	7.25@ 8.50	9.25
March 11	7.65@ 8.50	8.90
March 18	7.85@ 8.60	9.25
March 25	7.25@ 8.85	9.35
April 1	7.60@ 9.10	9.25
April 8	7.35@ 9.00	9.25
April 15	7.50@ 8.25	9.40
April 22	7.40@ 8.75	9.00
April 29	8.00@ 8.75	9.25
May 6	7.00@ 8.10	9.00
May 13	7.60@ 8.50	9.50
May 20	7.75@ 9.10	10.00
May 27	8.00@ 8.75	9.50
June 3	7.75@ 8.50	9.50
June 10	7.25@ 8.00	9.00
June 17	7.00@ 7.60	8.00
June 24	6.75@ 7.50	8.00
July 1	6.75@ 7.75	8.00
July 8	6.75@ 7.85	8.00
July 15	6.75@ 7.50	8.50
July 22	6.50@ 8.10	8.25
July 29	6.75@ 8.15	8.50
August 5	6.75@ 8.25	8.40
August 12	7.00@ 7.85	8.25
August 19	6.85@ 7.90	8.00
August 26	6.75@ 7.85	7.85

For Dipping Tick Lice Healing

CARSOLIUM DIP

is effective
with no injury

For Sale By

Strevell-Paterson Hdw. Co.

Salt Lake City, Utah

September 2	6.75@ 7.50	7.75
September 9	7.00@ 8.50	8.50
September 16	7.50@ 8.50	8.50
September 23	7.25@ 8.50	8.50
September 30	7.00@ 8.25	8.50

Top lamb prices and range on bulk:

Week ending—	Bulk	Top
January 8	\$ 9.00@ 10.40	\$10.60
January 15	10.00@ 10.85	10.90
January 22	10.15@ 10.90	11.15
January 29	10.00@ 10.85	11.10
February 5	10.15@ 11.10	11.25
February 12	10.50@ 11.25	11.50
February 19	10.75@ 11.35	11.50
February 26	10.50@ 11.35	11.50
March 4	10.50@ 11.35	11.50
March 11	10.65@ 11.50	11.55
March 18	10.75@ 11.40	11.00
March 25	11.00@ 11.60	11.70
April 1	9.50@ 11.80	11.90
April 8	9.15@ 11.40	11.50
April 15	9.25@ 11.85	12.00
April 22	9.15@ 11.60	11.65
April 29	8.85@ 11.50	11.65
May 6	9.50@ 10.50	12.35
May 13	9.40@ 12.00	12.25
May 20	10.25@ 10.75	12.80
May 27	10.25@ 11.50	12.90
June 3	9.25@ 11.80	11.85
June 10	9.00@ 10.50	11.85
June 17	9.00@ 10.35	10.60
June 24	8.75@ 9.95	10.00
July 1	8.35@ 9.65	9.85
July 8	10.50@ 11.00	11.10
July 15	10.25@ 11.00	11.00
July 22	10.00@ 10.60	10.60
July 29	10.25@ 11.00	11.05
August 5	10.25@ 11.30	11.40
August 12	10.35@ 11.35	11.50
August 19	10.25@ 11.25	11.25
August 26	10.00@ 11.00	11.10
September 2	9.75@ 11.15	11.25
September 9	10.25@ 11.00	11.25
September 16	10.25@ 11.35	11.40
September 23	10.00@ 11.00	11.00
September 30	9.50@ 10.70	10.85

BROAD DEMAND FOR TRASH.

Scarcity of native lambs has created an urgent demand for trash. Stuff that formerly went to city butchers and speculators for a mere song has had packer action and fetches prices that would have bought good lambs a few years ago. Packers have been killing anything fit to bleed all summer and have taken thousands of half-fat lambs that ought to have gone out for a finish. Old ewes that were formerly useful only for canning purposes have had a place on the mutton hooks.

J. E. P.

WANTS IN SHEEP BUSINESS.

I am very greatly interested in the sheep business of the Northwest.

Although located here at present, I desire to know of a sheepman that would desire taking a man with the object of giving him a chance of working into the business on shares after he had proved his worth.

I am not an experienced sheep foreman, however, my training includes one year as foreman of a large cattle ranch in eastern Oregon. I am a College trained man in Animal Husbandry.

It is not the big things of the present I desire, but it is to get with the right man that will give one a chance for a future in the sheep business.

LOUIS SAWYER, Ames, Iowa.

GOATS SELLING WELL.

Goat flesh is always popular with packers and a certain element of consumers when sheep are high. This season the goat market is healthy, \$5.50 @6.00 taking many of the brush eaters coming out of the northern country trekked through the Kansas City gateway last spring. This is about \$1 per hundredweight higher than last year. Some thin stuff is selling at \$4.50@5.00 that could have been fed with good results, but few owners care to assume the risk incidental to crossing a goat with a cornerrib.

Meat is not the only factor in making a healthy goat market. Mohair is selling higher than ever before, and skins are finding a healthy market.

J. E. P.

**ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED
IN UNITED STATES**

The United States Bureau of Animal Industry reports the total number of cattle, sheep and hogs killed under government inspection in the United States each year. As about eighty per cent of all the animals slaughtered in this country are killed in these plants, the figures give a good index of the total slaughter. For the fiscal year end-

**LIVE STOCK EXTENSION
LIVE STOCK FINANCING
LIVE STOCK PROCEEDS**

**AN ACCOUNT WITH US
WILL SOLVE YOUR
LIVE STOCK PROBLEMS**

**THE LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO**

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - - \$1,750,000

The McIntyre Building

Salt Lake City, Utah

Is Headquarters for the
**NATIONAL and UTAH WOOL
GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS**

The Most Modern Fire-proof Building in the City

OFFICES FOR RENT

**EVERY WOOL GROWER NEEDS
AN ATTRACTIVE LETTER HEAD**

WE PRINT THE

National Wool Grower

THAT IS A SAMPLE OF OUR WORK

We will furnish a nice half tone and get you up an attractive letter head and envelope. It will help your business.

FOR PARTICULARS WRITE THE

CENTURY PRINTING COMPANY

W. G. ROMNEY. J. Q. RYAN. CENTURY BLDG., 231-3-5 EDISON ST., SALT LAKE

ing June 30, 1916, there were slaughtered in these plants 7,404,285 cattle, 2,048,022 calves, 11,985,928 sheep, and 40,482,769 hogs. As compared with last year this shows an increase of 1,559,217 cattle, an increase of 307,120 calves, a decrease of 923,161 sheep, and an increase of 4,234,917 hogs. It is worthy of comment that of all slaughtering, sheep show the only decrease and that decrease amounts to the significant figure of 923,161 head.

Buick

The Thinker

The buyer of a Valve-in-Head Buick Six is NOT a faddist. He is a thinker. He can NOT be "stampeded."

Men who will possess the upward of 66,000 Valve-in-Head Sixes long before the end of the 1916 season will have thought Six and Valve-in-Head months before they become owners. Their act of purchase is an outward manifestation of a conviction. A conviction based upon the two most vital of motor car essentials, POWER and SMOOTHNESS. Both are flexibility—efficiency—economy. Both are tried, tested and proven.

ASK FOR DEMONSTRATION. WE'LL BE DELIGHTED TO TAKE YOU FOR A "BUICK" RIDE—ANY TIME.

**RANDALL - DODD
AUTO CO.**

Auto Row Salt Lake Was. 4560

RETURNED FROM NEW ZEALAND

Mr. Nathan Ricks of Rexburg, Idaho, has just returned from a visit to New Zealand. He was gone about three months and spent a little over one month in New Zealand. Mr. Ricks used to live in New Zealand, but left there thirty-five years ago, and his recent visit was to see the changes that have taken place in that country during his long absence. For many years, Mr. Ricks has been one of the progressive woolgrowers of Idaho, so his interview given to a representative of this paper will be interesting to our sheepmen. He said:

"As I had about closed out my sheep interests in Idaho, I made a trip to New Zealand to see how things were in that country, but not with the thought of remaining there. The trip was very pleasant both going and coming, and I enjoyed it thoroughly. I was on the boat twenty days going, but the return voyage took only seventeen days as I took a more direct route. The visit in New Zealand was very pleasant as that is one of the most beautiful countries in the world. The heavy rainfall produces dense vegetation, and the even climate is different from anything we have here. I lived in New Zealand thirty-five years ago, and naturally I see many changes. I do not think, however, that New Zealand has developed nearly as rapidly as our own Western states.

"In that country, the sheep and dairy cow are in full control, and I should say that the dairy cow is displacing the sheep, at least to some extent.

"One of the features that interested me most was the great change in the character of sheep and wool grown in New Zealand since I left there. When I was there before the wool was fine such as our Merino; today it is all coarse wool such as our quarter blood. This change has been brought about by the Romney and Lincoln breeds, which are both very popular there. I was greatly impressed with their Romney sheep and think they are

far superior to the English Romneys. In fact, it is doubtful if any Romneys in the world compare with those of New Zealand. Taking the sheep of New Zealand as a whole, they about average up with our Western range sheep, but I have seen outfits in Idaho that raised their own ewes that had better range sheep than those I saw in New Zealand. New Zealand wool is beautiful and clean, no doubt due to the heavy rainfall of many sections. As a rule, however, New Zealand sheep carry lighter fleeces than our Western ewes. It seems to me that their Romneys and Lincolns are extra good. While the New Zealander gets a high price for his light shrinking wool, he gets much less for his lambs than we do. Their dressed lambs bring about the same per pound that our lambs bring liveweight.

"The war has cast a pall over New Zealand and will set the islands back many years. The young men have gone to war, and in many cases will never return, or return maimed for life. The government is preparing to take good care of those that come back and is now arranging to give each a small tract of land, which will be secured by breaking up the large estates.

"I am sure many of our sheepmen would enjoy a trip to New Zealand."

IDAHO IS TRIMMING FLOCKS.

"Sheepmen in Idaho have had their patience taxed recently waiting for cars," said Joseph Potter of Smith's Ferry. "We have been trimming our flocks closely and the 1917 lamb crop in the state will be even smaller than that of this year. Small owners running one or two ewe bands will raise a normal number but the big outfits have been put to the necessity of further liquidation, owing to range contraction and the effect of this will be seen in next year's lamb crop. Many old ewes have been shipped to make room for younger stock and even if no cuts were being made this would shorten up the lamb crop for a season or two."

Get us a new subscriber.

THE KIND OF PRESIDENT NEEDED

These are days that demand true greatness at Washington. And for the critical days that are to come after the war, we shall more than ever have need of a great executive.

Charles E. Hughes is the man.

His record as a great Governor of New York state proves it.

This is his record in brief:

When the gas investigation began in New York City, Hughes, unknown to the public and unheard of in politics, was the one great lawyer whose freedom from corporation entanglements made it possible for him to perform brilliant service for the people.

In the insurance investigation, by sheer intellectual power he mastered intricate technicalities, fought his way through the confusing defenses of experts and, almost single-handed, brought the gigantic insurance companies to justice and reform.

Public admiration of his fearlessness as an investigator brought him the Republican nomination for Mayor of New York which he instantly waved aside because it might impair his uncompleted insurance work.

Elected Governor, he put new life into every branch of government, and brought into office a great group of the strongest and most expert administrators that had ever served the state.

When he dared to attack race-track gambling, he risked his whole political future in an enterprise which his political advisers told him was hopeless. He won. Race-track gambling was suppressed. He was re-elected.

He battled with the bosses for direct primaries, ballot reform and the short ballot.

He devised and created the great public service commissions which took the railroads out of politics and drove the "Black Horse Cavalry" out of Albany. His idea of public service control has since been followed by many other states.

He advocated and helped to bring about the enactment of a Workmen's

MORTGAGE LOANS FOR SHEEP MEN

Woolgrowers having ample ranges and large flocks are invited to correspond with us regarding long time mortgage loans. Established 1890. Assets \$15,000,000.

SPOKANE & EASTERN TRUST COMPANY

J. P. M. RICHARDS, Chairman.

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

R. L. RUTTER, President.

Farmers and Stockgrowers Bank

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Capital \$300,000.00

Surplus and Profits \$20,000.00

Overland
TRADE MARK

Phone Was. 1934

Browning Auto & Supply Co.

55 West 4th, South

Willis
KNIGHT
Sleeve-Valve Motor

REO

Let Us Show You Why
Reo Is "The Gold Standard"
of Automobile Values.

THERE ARE MANY REASONS why Reo is recognized as "The Gold Standard" of automobile values—we'll show you.

COME IN, SEE US: Let's talk it over, compare point for point, measure 'em up. See for yourself.

YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF to become thoroughly informed as to the relative merits and the relative values of the cars offered you.

THERE'S ONE SIX—and we know of only one—that you can tie to with absolute certainty that it will live up to reputation—measure up to your every requirement.

THERE'S ONE SIX that did not need to be redesigned this year—only refined in minor details—to retain its supremacy.

AND THERE'S ONE SIX that is known wherever motor cars are known as "The Gold Standard" of Sixes—because of its tried and proven quality.

THE FAME OF THAT SIX rests not on artificial exploitation nor verbal pyrotechnics, but on true worth as proved by performance in hands of owners.

WE'LL SHOW YOU that, because of the class of men who make them; the experience that goes into the designing and the manufacturing; the quality of materials and finish; Reos are 24-karat pure—"The Gold Standard" of automobile values.

IN SELECTING A REO SIX you can be sure—absolutely sure—that you have a car in which there is no experimental, no untried, no unproved factor. If it's a Reo, it is "The Gold Standard."

Grady Motor Co.
457 South Main Street, Salt Lake City

CONTINENTAL DORSET CLUB

Membership fee, \$5. "No other sheep in the world has in it the capacity for profit that has the "Dorset Horn."

President—Arthur Danks, Allamuchy, N. J.

Secretary—E. Chidester, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

Write the Secretary for information and printed matter about Dorsets.

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Membership Fee \$10. No annual dues. Flock books free to members. Volume XVI ready for delivery and pedigrees now being received for Volume XVII. Over 77,000 sheep on record.

President—R. A. JACKSON, Dayton, Washington.

Secretary—DWIGHT LINCOLN, Millford Center, Ohio.

For history of the breed, list of members, rules, blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

American Shropshire Registry Ass'n

Organized 1884. 4930 Stockholders. Shares of Stock, \$5.00. No Annual Dues. Volume XXX Opened Jan. 1, 1916, Printed Matter, Blanks, and Information FREE upon Application to the Secretary.

A. J. KNOLLIN, Pres., South Omaha, Neb.

J. M. WADE, Sec'y., LaFayette, Indiana

American Hampshire Sheep Ass'n

Organized in 1889. Membership fee \$5.00. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. XIV. of the Flock Record. Write the Secretary for information and printed matter. A postal card will bring it. Write today.

F. J. HAGENBARTH, Pres. Spencer, Idaho.

COMFORT TYLER, Secretary, 36 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Compensation Law, the first of its type in the Union.

This law has been the basis for subsequent legislation in New York and other states.

He did not fear popular clamor. His veto of the unsound but popular 2c-a-mile railroad rate bill shows that.

Finally, he never made a deal. He never traded appointments for measures. He appointed men to office for merit only. He never removed a man from office for political or personal reasons. Had he stooped even occasionally to the use of patronage to reward friends and to punish enemies, his victories would have been quick and easy—but he never stooped. He could have easily undermined the power of his political arch-enemy by a single threat to the unprotected State Capitol employees, yet every workman who did his duty remained secure in his job. He never appointed a Republican because he was "deserving" in Bryan's sense of the word.

Politicians of both parties sneered, fought, called him "cold," "impractical" and "theorist," and succumbed to him. Here was a new type of man. They did not understand him. Apparently the people did, for they trusted him.

Thus did the magic name of Hughes become a name to conjure with in New York State politics for years thereafter. To say a man was a "Hughes man" has had a special meaning in New York state; to say that a measure was favored by Hughes has given it at once a standing that nothing else could. Democrats, Progressives and Republicans have used the name of Hughes to win support for men and measures.

Today, Hughes is saying:

"I propose that every man I put in charge of an important department shall be a man eminently fit to discharge the duties of that department."

"I don't care, if I'm elected President, what becomes of my personal political fortunes."

This is the same Hughes who made his performances tally with his promises when he was Governor of New

York state. Can there be any doubt that he will do likewise when he becomes President of the United States?

RABBITS IN NEVADA.

It may be of interest to our readers to know how we are fighting the rabbit pest in Nevada. Rabbits have been gradually increasing for the past three years until this year they are the worst I have even seen them. Where I usually cut 300 tons of alfalfa, this year I cut three ton. The pasture is all taken and the outside range eaten off. The situation was so grave that R. A. Ward of the U. S. Biological Survey, who has charge of the rabbit work in Nevada, came down to the ranch to conduct experiments in jack rabbit control. The enclosed photo shows one of his best experiments. These 967 jacks were killed with 40 pounds of poisoned alfalfa leaves at a cost of about \$4.00. His demonstrations show that rabbits can be killed at a low cost and I believe this method of getting rid of jackrabbits is the best I have ever seen. If all ranchmen would get together and poison as we have done at Big Creek, Nevada, rabbits would soon be a thing of the past.

W. S. CARTER—Nevada.

INTERESTED IN BETTER SHEEP

I have been out trying to buy rams but did not get as many as I wanted. The Salt Lake Ram Sale has got everybody excited about purebred sheep; everybody seems to want some now. On the strength of the Ram Sale, all good rams have been advanced, in fact prices are so high now that it is not a good time to buy. I think the sale will do good in that breeders will begin to raise better rams when they find they can get good money for them. As a buyer of range rams, I think the sale was very successful and want to see it continued.

HENRY MOSS, Utah.

The National Wool Growers' convention meets in Salt Lake City next January.